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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Progress in Eat-More-Lamb Work

The Case of Reducing 1931 Forest
Grazing Fees

A Test of Sheep Branding Fluids

By J. F. WILSON

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah
and
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.

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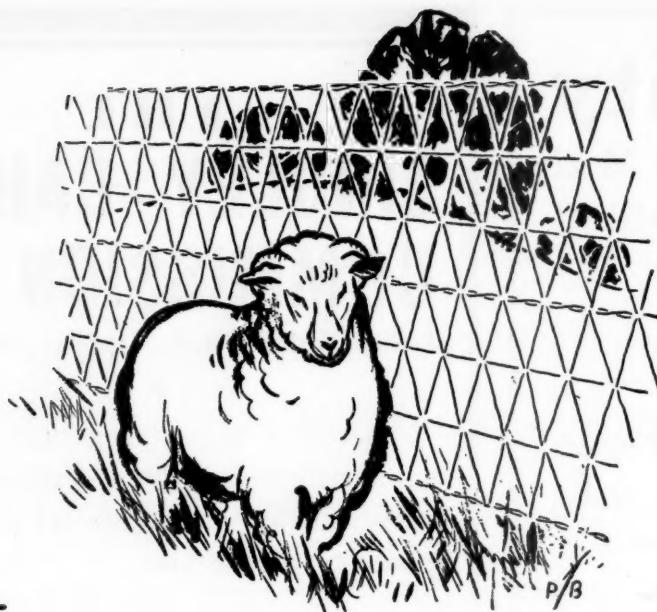
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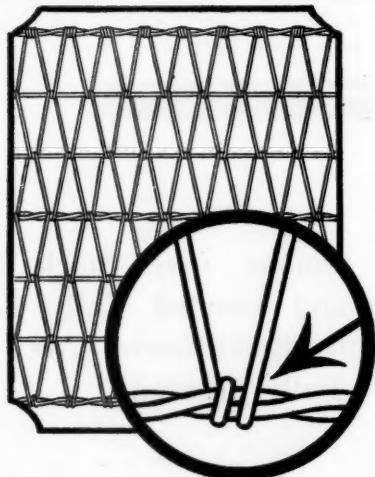
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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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That is why Armour and Company is constantly in the market; why, even when price levels are unprofitable, we must try to buy our requirements. The Armour policy:

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EDITORIAL COMMENT ON SHEEP AFFAIRS

THE world wide economic transformation that is now nearing its conclusion has some points of parallelism with the course of the world war. In fact, it is a continuation or repercussion of the vast changes and new human conceptions which that holocaust brought into play.

A New Business Era

In 1914 it was generally believed that the events in Servia were but of local significance. Then when the troops met in Belgium all but a few of the students of international affairs were confident that a few months would bring peace and return to the old regime. But something better was in the very slow and painful making.

Two years ago it was felt that our country needed only to recover from the effects of over indulgence in speculation. But, as in 1915 it became apparent that the first outbreak was the beginning of vital international changes and relationships, so in 1930 it was recognized that the stock market debacle was but a symptom of conditions which nothing less than revolution could cure and adapt to a better future. In both cases the more visible movements were almost concluded before their true significance and wonderful possibilities could generally be recognized. In these movements that at first appear so unnecessary and vague as to their import, there always is the assurance of ultimate good for those who recognize a Divine purpose as pervading human affairs.

It is now coming to be seen that the newer Europe will be better itself and for the world in general. The process is slow and difficult, but the trend undoubtedly is toward better human conditions. And despite grief and mortality in its development, the new economic era is sure to be better than the one from which the world is passing.

For the wool grower today there is immediate and tangible evidence of improvement in addition to a natural optimism as to the final outcome. Despite the

Recovery In Wool

drastic measures that have been applied on the ranges and farm to accord with the new economics there is still no prospect of bringing wool and lamb production costs into line with present market prices.

As usually happens, when the price movement started downward, it went altogether farther than was justified. Then there is the awful lag in bringing back to the producers the prices that are rightfully theirs. The wool market in this country has passed its worst. Real

improvements are shown in the reports appearing in this issue of the Wool Grower and further gain now awaits only completion of the slower developments in foreign markets.

Lamb prices still are far out of line even when the present supply is set against the conditions of demand and consumption. Fair market prices cannot much longer be delayed. They should not need to await the action of reduced production. The Wool Grower has taken the stand that the

Lamb Prices Out of Line

present rate of lamb production could be merchandised with profit to producers and distributors and satisfaction to consumers. But it is too late for that. The owners of breeding stock already have been forced to ship or to schedule for slaughter far too large a percentage of the 1931 ewe lambs. From the crops of the two previous years the number of ewe lambs held back was too small to maintain the recent rate of range production. Even average winter conditions cannot fail to take a heavy toll from the large over-aged contingent of stock ewes. A larger outlet for lamb has been developed and the certain competition for the reduced supply after the 1931 crop has gone must bring a big change for the benefit of the surviving producers.

In these developments a large opportunity and responsibility confronts the packers, who, as middlemen, distribute the production to the consuming trade. A comparatively small number of packers handle such a large proportion of the supply as to permit them to dictate prices for both live lambs and carcasses at wholesale. They perhaps feel that they have acted in their own interest and in that of retailers and consumers in their control of prices. They have given fine service in the clearing of large supplies of lamb. They may perhaps feel that present low prices are necessary to the best interests of the producers. If so, there is room for serious disagreement. A thorough airing of the price making methods would be healthful.

The Yakima Republic recently quoted Mr. H. Stanley Coffin as saying:

"Sheepmen here, however, are incensed at the Chicago packers, holding that they could just as readily pay 10 cents a pound now as to go shopping around for 7½ and 8 cents. The price of dressed lamb in the East to butchers and consumers is quite high enough to warrant a 10-cent market in Chicago."

An enlightened self interest as to future supplies of a product that yields such good profits to its distributors would seem to call for a price policy that

The Packer's Position would at least insure smaller losses for those operating at the source of supplies. If such a policy is not applied soon, the inevitable lowering of shipments must go so far as to greatly reduce, if it does not kill production and with it remove the profits of the packers in this branch of their business.

Current prices for feeder lambs, as in the case of fat lambs, are ruinous to those who raise them. They now are bringing about two cents per pound less than is being paid for killing stock of corresponding quality. One year ago the spread was \$1.25 and two years ago 50 cents; the September 1929 price of fat lambs at Chicago was \$13.21, of feeders \$12.72.

The continued low price level is a separate matter

and has been referred to above. It must be admitted the present relationship of feeder and fat lamb prices is more logical than that of 1929. Then feeders were in active competition with packers and many lambs that could well have gone to slaughter and for which packers had an outlet went instead to the feed lots. Many of them became too heavy and were sold to lose money after the inauguration of the decline in February 1930.

Packers are now bidding on their stock at \$2 under fat prices and sending to slaughter all of the supply not taken by feeders. Presumably this stuff shows a profit, though how it affects the standing of lamb meat with consumers is another question.

A feeding margin of two cents per hundred in effect, lowered cost of gains through cheaper feeds, and more than a reasonable prospect of a better adjustment between supply and demand next winter—these are all real grounds for expecting a more stable and logical market, though it must be on a higher level if normal supplies are to be produced.

The Case of Reducing 1931 Forest Grazing Fees

LAST month brought some prospect of action in connection with the long continued attempt to secure reductions in the national forest grazing fee charges for 1931.

In the July issue of the National Wool Grower, the report was made of a later but unsuccessful move to reopen the question with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief Forester. Representations on this subject were continued at Washington before various officers of the administration particularly by a committee consisting of Messrs. Hooper of Utah, Wilson of Wyoming and Hoech of Oregon.

That there might be some merit in the contentions of the western stockmen seems to have finally been recognized by Secretary Hyde. Under date of August 22 he wired senators, congressmen, and governors of western states along lines similar to those shown in the following message to Governor Meier of Oregon:

This department is receiving demands that grazing fees be reduced or remitted on

national forest land. These fees for your region average four and five-tenths cents per month for sheep and seventeen and eight-tenths cents per month for cattle. They are substantially below and frequently under half of the amounts paid in rentals, taxes and interest on private lands for similar pasturage. Reduction of one-third would save permittees about eighteen cents per sheep per year and seventy-one cents per head on cattle per year. This is an insignificant item in production costs. This department has to date opposed this reduction of fees because:

1. They constitute only small part of production cost of livestock.
2. Holders of forest permits now enjoy many advantages over other livestock producers and reduction would give still greater advantages.

3. Substantial premiums are now paid for livestock grazing permits and the many unsuccessful applicants for grazing permits would gladly pay present fees or even higher ones.

4. Payments of incomes from forests to counties for schools and roads out of forest income already reduced by cessation of timber sales would be further curtailed resulting in serious shortage in school funds in some instances and the effect on county finances and school system may in many instances be serious.

5. The reduced ability of the national forests to meet administrative expenses

would hamper improvement and protection of forests.

You understand fees have not been increased except in pursuance program agreed to by all concerned four years ago. Considering all circumstances are you willing to recommend a 30 per cent reduction in grazing fees?

Arthur M. Hyde.

The officials consulted in most cases strongly approved the suggested reduction of 30 per cent in the 1931 fees. Some of them, however, expressed the opinion that 30 per cent was insufficient. In other cases it was urged that the government should entirely cancel its share of the 1931 grazing collections and collect from the stock-owning permittees only sufficient amounts to permit payments to the road and school funds of the counties in which forest lands are located in the same amounts as were received last year by these counties from this source.

A number of the wool growers' organizations were active in presenting the situation and facts to state officials and to senators and congressmen. Objection was taken to

the suggestion carried in Secretary Hyde's wire that the holders of forest grazing permits have material advantages over non-permittees. It was argued that the Secretary's expressions gave wholly insufficient consideration to the rigid regulations of the forest officials and the property requirements that have to be met by all successful applicants for forest grazing permits.

There was also strong dissatisfaction with the Secretary's statement that the present program of higher fees inaugurated in 1927 by the order of Mr. Jardine, then Secretary of Agriculture, had been agreed to by the stockmen. The 1927 decision came as an order and there is no record of any livestock organization having adopted any expression of approval of the higher scale of fees; in fact, ever since the order was issued there has been a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction which has been greatly increased by the continued increases in the fees during the present period of greatly depressed prices and drouth conditions. The feeling seems to be growing in favor of the plan proposed by stockmen but rejected by Secretary Jardine by which some kind of a sliding scale would be employed to relate forest grazing charges to market prices for livestock. The 1927 decision provided for examination of this plan but no further interest has been shown therein or action taken by the Forest Service.

In a press statement issued by the National Wool Growers Association on August 26, President Hagenbarth had the following to say regarding the statements contained in Secretary Hyde's wire:

In stating that the reduction in rates is an insignificant item in production costs Secretary Hyde overlooks the fact that the livestock industry today is at the lowest point in history and that it is absolutely imperative that every possible cost be either reduced or eliminated. This is necessary if the industry is to survive.

The Secretary says that holders of forest permits enjoy many advantages over other livestock producers. This may or may not be true in some instances, but the Secretary forgets that livestock producers must make material investments in commensurate de-

pendent lands before securing permits. These require large investments, besides taxes and other expenses.

The Secretary should have been advised that in all arguments for the reduction of fees livestock men have constantly urged and agreed that there should be no reduction in moneys devoted to schools and roads and that they would gladly assume this burden as long as they are able.

It is particularly unjust in the present emergency that the Secretary should even suggest that the livestock industry should pay for the improvement and the protection of the forests. As the matter now stands, the government receives a clear profit from about two-thirds of the fees by livestock men for grazing, which amounts to almost \$2,000,000 a year.

The Chief Forester has repeatedly stated, and in some messages similar to that received by Governor Dern, that livestock

men are violating agreements made with the then Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in Salt Lake in 1927, and that the agreement was indorsed by all concerned.

I want to state emphatically on behalf of the livestock men that the shoe is on the other foot. Whereas the livestock men came to that agreement by force and duress, it was the understanding that in just such emergencies as at present the then Secretary of Agriculture agreed that fees would be reduced or at least temporarily abated.

Instead fees are being increased this year, one of the hardest we have ever seen. It should also be noted that the Chief Forester in his talk at the drouth conference said that there had been practically no impairment of the forage this season in the forests and that the forests alone had been exempt from the serious drouth inflicted on the entire intermountain regions wherein the forests are located.

The Summer Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association

ONE of the principal considerations of the Executive Committee in its regular summer meeting of August 25, in Salt Lake City was the immediate procedure to be taken in connection with the Eat More Lamb program. The plan prepared and submitted by the Lamb Committee, and outlined on page 13 of this issue, received its complete approval.

The attention of the committee was likewise focused on the grazing question by the August 22 telegram of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde to the governors, senators and representatives of the states in which the national forests are used for grazing. This wire, discussed on page 6, outlined the objections of the Secretary to the request for a reduction in grazing fees for this year. Reports of the work done by officers of the National and some of the state associations to secure a reduction were given and the committee recommended that the officers of the state wool growers' associations should immediately make known to their governors and Congressional representatives that the sheepmen, while asking for a cancellation or re-

fund of that portion of the 1931 grazing fees going to the government, were willing that a sufficient amount should be collected to cover the usual totals for road and school funds going to the counties in which the national forests are located.

Making up the winter schedule of wool growers' conventions also forms a part of the Executive Committee's work at its summer session. Salt Lake City was selected as the site for the next annual convention of the National at Colorado Springs and the Executive Committee, in its August 25 meeting, named January 11, 12 and 13 as the dates for this, the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association. The following schedule of state meetings was recommended by the committee for submission to the various state associations for their action: Utah: January 14; Idaho: January 15-16; Oregon: January 18-19; Washington: January 21-22; Montana: January 25-26; New Mexico: February 4-5.

The need for certain changes in the constitution of the National Wool Growers Association to make possible the more efficient handling

of the lamb program was presented by Secretary Marshall, but action was deferred until the meeting of the committee at convention time.

The desirability of standardized grades for lamb and other marketing questions were discussed by President A. T. Spencer of the California Wool Growers Association, and President Lee of New Mexico outlined the sheepmen's position in relation to the publication of articles on the game situation in the national forests that are not founded on fact.

President Hagenbarth presided at the meeting with the following official representatives in attendance: Secretary F. R. Marshall, A. T. Spencer for California, Norman Winder for Colorado, D. Sid Smith for Idaho, F. W. Lee for New Mexico, Walter A. Holt for Oregon, E. S. Mayer for Texas, J. A. Hooper for Utah and Thomas Cooper for Wyoming. Messrs. Ed. Sargent of Chama, N. M., S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho, and J. B. and Charles Wilson of Wyoming also sat with the committee.

Prickett presented two exhibits calculated to show that the application of the general 15 per cent increase would work an undue hardship upon shippers located at long distances from the markets. As an example it was shown that the effect of the increase upon a carload of lambs shipped from Fremont, Nebr., to Omaha, would be but \$4.00 while on a similar carload originating at Mountain Home, Idaho, the increase would be \$23, and \$29 in the case of a car originating at Arlington, Ore. Other exhibits were presented and explained by R. H. Pitchforth of Salt Lake, Dr. A. F. Vass of the University of Wyoming, Prof. M. H. Saunderson of Montana State College, and Secretary F. R. Marshall of the National. Messrs. Hooper of Utah and Wilson and Cooper of Wyoming also testified regarding conditions in the western sheep industry and also explained that regardless of how wool was marketed the full effect of the freight charge is borne by the producer.

Commenting upon the testimony presented at this hearing, the Daily Traffic World and Traffic Bulletin, published at Chicago, had the following to say:

That the wool and sheep industry of thirteen western states, now operating at a loss, stands more than any other industry considered, at the mercy of freight rates, was the declaration of F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, while under examination by H. W. Prickett, manager of the Utah Traffic Service Bureau, at the final hearing in Salt Lake City, August 27, in the increased rate hearing.

An increase of 15 per cent would add about \$2,000,000 to production costs for the sheep and wool industry in this territory, according to Mr. Marshall. Annual shipments to primary markets total approximately 47,000 double-deck cars of lambs and 10,000 cars of wool. * * *

Mr. Marshall presented a graph showing the movement of sheep prices and freight rates since 1910.

Sheep prices reached a high in 1917 before the marked increase in freight rates took place and started down in 1919, when freight rates began to increase. Taking 100 as a base, sheep prices reached 111.1 in 1921, when freight rates reached their peak of 173.9. Sheep prices reached 86.6 in 1930. This year, he said, prices were about 30 per cent lower than last year and old ewes were not worth transportation costs. * * *

Hearings on Proposed Freight Rate Increase

THE Interstate Commerce Commission case known as Ex Parte 103, which is the application of the carriers for a 15 per cent raise in freight rates, was considered in public hearings in eight cities during August. In the western states the hearings were presided over by Commissioners E. J. Lewis and W. E. Lee, with whom were associated Examiners G. H. Mattingly and Byron Witters. W. J. Carr, chairman of the California Board of Railroad Commissioners and J. M. Thompson of the Idaho Utilities Commission were also on the bench with the federal officials.

Public hearings on the railroad freight rate case are supposed to relate altogether to the presentation of relevant facts and arguments are reserved for presentation in brief and verbally in the closing of the case after the examiners have placed their recommendations before the commission itself. The same plan and policy was continued in Ex Parte 103. It had previously been indicated by the commission, however, that a material consideration in the case would be the economic status of the industries concerned and how they would be affected in the event of the approval of the proposed increase in rates.

Practically all industrial interests were represented by counsel in the various hearings and presented witnesses to show (1) the extent of the burden to be imposed upon various commodities and producers through the 15 per cent increase in freight rates, and (2) the effect of higher freight rates on industries which are already operating under serious loss.

At the hearings in Portland, Oregon, testimony for wool growers was presented by J. F. Sears of the Washington Wool Growers Association and by MacHoke and Ernest F. Johnson as representatives of the Oregon Wool Growers Association. At San Francisco Secretary W. P. Wing and Traffic Counsel John Curry testified in opposition to the carriers' petition. Expressions and questions by the members of the commission seemed to indicate a recognition of the position in which the sheep industry finds itself and of its inability to pay increased rates.

At the Salt Lake hearing the entire time of the session on August 27 was given over to the National Wool Growers Association. Witnesses were not presented from the states for which testimony had previously been introduced at the other hearings. For the western territory in general, Traffic Counsel H. W.

Counsel for carriers called attention to the fact that new and better freight rates on all livestock would shortly go into effect. * * *

In answer to the request of the commissioners for suggestions, Mr. Marshall noted that the railroads had reported they were earning only 2.24 per cent on total investment, which was not sufficient to maintain their credit. He said the wool industry was counting net losses, not gain, which was the case with most of the basic industries of the intermountain country. Because of this he saw no reason why the railroads should be discontented. Counsel for carriers, however, pointed out that Congress had legislated on this question and required the railroads to maintain an adequate transportation system. He was reminded that the railroads as a whole were under regulations in prosperous times and were not allowed to earn more than 5 3/4 per cent on value. This condition made it essential to protect the earning power in times of depression.

Mr. Marshall replied that a special session of Congress should be called and a new law made.

Asked if he would advocate return to no regulation, Mr. Marshall replied in the negative, but said he would not have a statute that worked against natural laws.

He said the railroads had a just maximum on the reported investment, but, in times like the present, with all industry operating at a loss, he could see no reason why the railroads should be an exception.

The question of reduction of wages, duplication of service and existence of weaker roads was again brought up, but the commissioners said the commission had no jurisdiction over wages and would not allow a discussion.

Further hearings were begun at Chicago on August 31. Notice has been given by the commission that oral argument in the case before the full membership of the commission will be opened September 21. It is generally believed that a decision will be reached some time in October.

Price Changes and Prospects

DEAN J. A. Hill of the University of Wyoming in discussing the wool market situation in a recent issue of the Wyoming Wool Grower, has the following to say about present and future prices:

Since a new season is about to open in the English and Australian markets, it is worth while to take a glance at the ups and downs of the price of tops in Bradford. After a record-breaking low point, that was reached January 22, there was an advance

in the price of tops until March 26, and then another downward turn on all but the coarsest grades. At present tops are from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents lower for all grades than they were on March 26. Some of the coarsest grades are no higher than they were at the low point on January 22. Grades corresponding to our fine wool are 3 to 4 cents higher than January 22, and half blood is 4 cents higher, three-eighths blood 2 cents higher, and quarter blood 1 cent higher. Thus it can be seen that all grades below three-eighths blood are but a little higher than they were then.

The course of the foreign markets is important to the wool growers of the United States this summer because the recent increase in domestic prices has reduced the margin between the cost of foreign wool imported with the duty paid and the cost of domestic wool in the eastern markets. The Borsodi Analytical Bureau estimates that an average increase of 5 cents a pound on the clean basis is all that can take place unless there is some increase in foreign prices. If domestic wool goes higher than this, heavy importations will start which will stop further increases. An increase of 5 cents in Boston on the clean basis would be equivalent to about 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per grease pound additional returns to the wool growers who have wool in the East on consignment.

National Wool Week

REPRESENTATIVES of the entire wool industry met in Washington, D. C., on August 18 at the request of the National Wool Marketing Corporation to discuss plans for conducting a National Wool Week throughout the country sometime this fall.

The meeting was called to order by Frank E. Fitzpatrick, the Washington representative of the Corporation, and Colonel F. H. Johnson, president of the Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., acted as chairman.

The object of National Wool Week was announced as that of promoting "a greater interest on the part of the consumers of wool materials and products of all descriptions, and stimulating sales of such articles." The proposal was enthusiastically received and a committee, representative of the entire trade, is now formulating plans for the successful execution of National Wool Week. The plans "involve

newspaper and trade publicity, window displays, radio speeches, co-operation with government officials and educators, and will include many social functions consisting of dance programs, and open house arrangements."

Selection of the dates of the intensive campaign in the interest of wool are to be made in the near future.

Stock Yard Company Appeals Rate Reduction Order

THE management of the stock yards at St. Joseph, Mo., has commenced legal proceedings to prevent the order calling for lower charges recently issued by the Secretary of Agriculture from going into effect September 3. A court consisting of three federal judges granted the petition of the stock yards conveying a temporary injunction restraining the Secretary of Agriculture from putting the rates into effect. In so doing the court ordered that the stock yard company should carry in a separate fund the difference between the present rates and those ordered to be put into effect. If the case shall finally be decided in favor of the government, then the extra collections made during the time of the legal proceedings will be refunded to the patrons of the market.

The argument as to making the injunction permanent is to take place early in November.

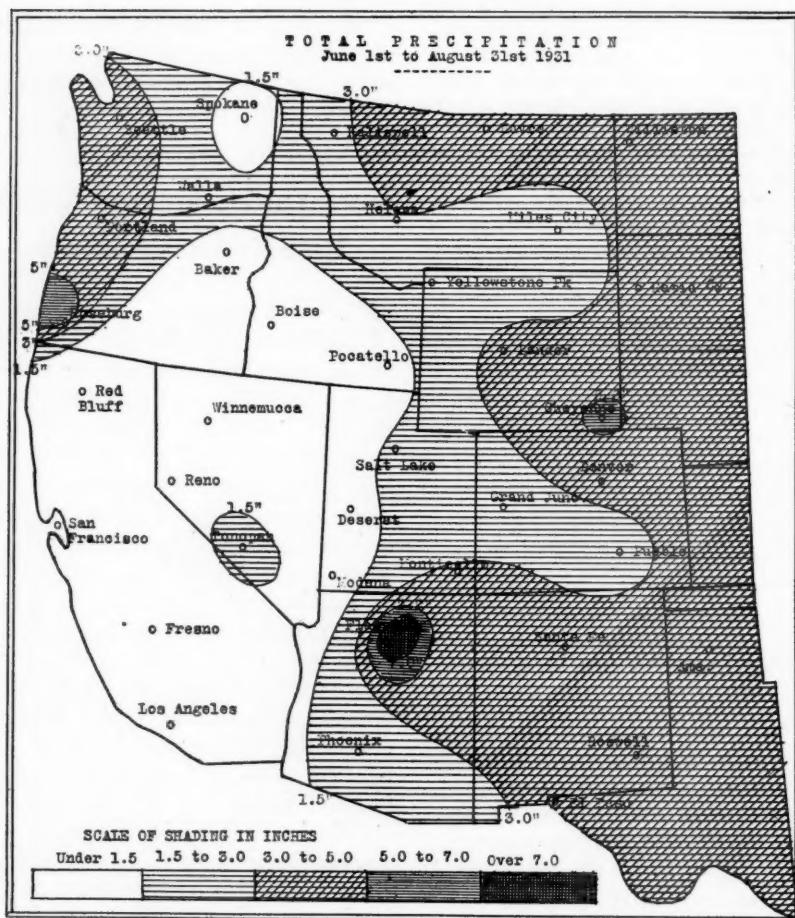
Sheepmen's Calendar

NATIONAL CONVENTION
Salt Lake City—January 11-13, 1932.

RAM SALES
Wyoming, Casper—September 22-23.
Montana, Helena—October 2.
Idaho, Pocatello—October 3.

SHOWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS
Pacific International, Portland—October 24-31.
International Live Stock Show, Chicago—Nov. 28-Dec. 5.
Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles—Nov. 28-Dec. 5.

The Moisture Record for the Summer Months



Drouth Continues in Most States

THE accompanying chart and tabular data showing precipitation for the last three months, indicate that the drouth weather has continued in most of the far western states, with only temporary relief by local showers. Only Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas have had rain enough, and that rather recently, to alleviate the drouth and give a comparatively good outlook for the coming autumn and winter. In those states livestock are in comparatively good condition and there appears to be enough hay. On the

other hand, Nevada range conditions are such that heavy shipments of livestock are being made, especially from the northern portion, to pastures farther east. California mountain ranges are exceptionally dry, and so are the ranges of Utah, Idaho, and the interior parts of Oregon and Washington. In these states the forage has been fairly good, and being of good quality it has sustained livestock in fair to good condition. But in every state the ranges are below normal for the want of rain at the right time.

Excess and Deficiency of Moisture at Various Points

Precipitation on western livestock ranges during June, July and August, 1931, with departures from normal for the 3 months.

	Total Amount	Three Months' Excess or Deficiency
WASHINGTON		
Seattle	3.57	+0.91
Spokane	0.88	-1.71
Walla Walla	2.12	+0.12
OREGON		
Portland	3.16	+0.39
Baker City	0.83	-1.58
Roseburg	5.02	+3.27
CALIFORNIA		
Red Bluff	0.99	+0.44
San Francisco	0.32	+0.11
Fresno	1.12	+1.02
Los Angeles	0.04	-0.07
NEVADA		
Winnemucca	0.97	-0.16
Reno	0.62	+0.59
Tonopah	2.09	+0.92
ARIZONA		
Phoenix	1.74	-0.35
Flagstaff	7.47	+1.13
NEW MEXICO		
Santa Fe	3.95	-1.79
Roswell	4.62	-1.46
TEXAS		
Amarillo	4.28	-4.48
Abilene	3.74	-3.61
El Paso	4.21	-0.06
MONTANA		
Helena	3.02	-1.23
Kalispell	2.17	-1.86
Havre	4.80	-1.15
Miles City	2.29	-2.99
Williston, N. D.	4.17	-2.62
IDAHO		
Lewiston	1.52	-1.00
Pocatello	1.25	-1.32
Boise	0.17	-1.18
UTAH		
Deseret	0.99	-0.28
Logan	1.08	-1.03
Price	1.96	-0.77
Salt Lake City	2.01	-0.15
Modena	1.16	-1.53
Monticello	3.60	-0.93
WYOMING		
Yellowstone	2.74	-1.54
Sheridan	2.48	-1.69
Lander	3.13	+0.76
Cheyenne	5.06	-0.20
Rapid City, S. D.	4.39	-3.03
No. Platte, Nebr.	4.20	-4.15
COLORADO		
Denver	3.88	-0.61
Pueblo	2.29	-2.83
Grand Junction	1.40	-0.78
Dodge City, Kans.	4.98	-4.13

Around the Range Country

Wyoming

The month was somewhat warmer than normal, and numerous light showers occurred, though there was not enough rain at any place, and more has been needed. The range has consequently been in only fair shape as a general rule, and cattle and sheep have done fairly well. A little livestock shrinkage was reported in one or two counties.

Montana

Warm, windy weather was reported, though on a few nights there were local frosts toward the close. The condition of livestock ranges from fair to good, most of them having held up quite well considering the scarcity of water and the dryness of the ranges. A few reports, however, indicate livestock to be poor. It has been good weather for haying, this work being forwarded generally.

Oregon

The month was very dry, only a few negligible showers being reported. Temperatures have averaged somewhat above normal. There has been little or no green pasturage, and the hay crops are limited to the fields that have had water. However, livestock have held up well, and in most sections are in satisfactory condition.

Unity

We have had a very hot dry summer in this section. The feed on the forest reserve was very good but dried early, making it impossible to fatten the lambs. The water also was very short.

There is plenty of hay locally to take care of the stock this winter, but the fall range is going to be very poor for the sheep when they come off the mountains.

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of August.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

Most of the lambs will be lighter in weight this fall than they were a year ago; likewise there will be more feeders among them. Some wether lambs and also mixed lambs have been contracted recently at from 3 to 3½ cents.

No sales of ewe lambs have been made. Some yearling crossbred ewes have changed hands at \$7 a head and fine-wools of the same age have gone at \$5.

From \$50 to \$60 is being paid to herders and camp tenders.

I think it is a fine thing for us to undertake to increase the consumption of lamb.

John Hardman

Idaho

Unusually warm weather prevailed through the month and generally over the state, showers being inadequate in practically all counties. Irrigation water was very low and some hay crops were curtailed, but generally the third alfalfa crop was looking well. Pastures and ranges continued very dry, but were substantial, and livestock held up rather well. Lamb shipping has been general.

Washington

Dry, moderately warm weather prevailed, and while pastures and ranges are more or less dried out, livestock have had a good quality of feed and have been sustained in good condition. Livestock are being pastured in stubble fields in eastern counties, but rain is needed for pastures in western counties. A few animals in the east were fed prior to the availability of stubble pasturage.

Spokane

We have had an abnormally protracted hot spell, and at present (August 24) feed on the forest grazing sections is short and tough—not lamb feed at all. Water too is getting very scarce there and the ewe bands may have to come out of the mountains earlier than usual. The outlook for fall range feed is very poor; in fact, there will be no green feed unless it should rain.

Eastern Washington lambs are heavier than usual this year, but in central Washington they are lighter. On account of the dry, hot season and the fact that there were more twins in the crop this year, the proportion of feeders will be greater than in 1930. So far there has been nothing done in contracting feeders. Low finances will force the shipment of a larger number of ewe lambs than a year ago.

No sales of ewes of any description have been reported recently.

Herders and camp tenders are getting \$60 a month.

Local packing houses are killing many more lambs than they did last year, which is evidence of a larger local consumption. There is much to be accomplished, however, in enlarging the use of lamb.

Hislop Sheep Co.

Nevada

Exceptionally warm weather prevailed, increasing the need for rain everywhere. Showers occurred at times and in localities, but more rain is needed generally, especially for the lower regions where fall and winter pasture grows. However, range conditions were much improved by rain in a few counties of the far western area. Cattle and sheep shipments are being made to pastures in Kansas and other states, shipments from Elko being heavy.

Ely

While there has been some rain during the past few weeks, feed conditions are below normal. The same may also be said of the condition of the forest grazing, with water supplies varying according to the type of range. The promise for good feed and plenty of water on the fall ranges is only fair, but if we get our usual fall storms there will be improvement.

Offers of 3½ cents for feeder lambs (wethers) and up to 4 cents for mixed feeder lambs have been made. There will be more feeding lambs than usual and the average weight of the lambs will be lighter.

The rate of pay for herders and camp tenders is \$60 a month.

There have been no expressions of opinions about the Eat More Lamb campaign.

J. H. Eager

Utah

This month was abnormally warm, but not nearly so warm as July. Showers were local, and of occasional occurrence, but were not sufficiently general nor copious to benefit ranges more than temporarily. There is consequently a need for rain everywhere, more especially for fall and winter pastures and ranges. However, livestock have held up in pretty good shape on the mountain areas, and lamb shipments are beginning rather generally with animals in fair to good con-

dition. Some sections are reporting good hay crops, while many third and some second hay crops were without water.

Mt. Pleasant

For the most part the allotments on the Manti National Forest are holding up better this year than last. This is due to the fact that the range is heavily timbered and the dryness of the season has enabled the sheep to feed without tramping down and making trails over the range. I expect my sheep to come off the range fatter and the lambs to weigh 5 or 10 pounds more than last year.

As yet there have been no local lambs sold, though there have been buyers here offering 3 cents for feeder lambs and a cent a pound for old ewes. Due to the lack of funds to run on and low prices, most sheepmen will be forced to sell all or nearly all of their lamb crop, making the number of ewe lambs to go to market much greater than last year.

Showers during August have benefited the range and the fall feed and water prospects are fair.

A. D. Christensen

Ephraim

After a very dry month (August 21), feed is very scarce and not much is promised for the fall range. Feed conditions on the forest allotments have been fairly good, but the water supply in places is scarce.

Haven't heard of any attempt to buy or contract feeder lambs as yet. There will be about the same number of feeder lambs as in 1930, but owing to conditions more of the ewe lamb crop will be shipped to market.

Transactions in ewes have been on the basis of \$4 for yearling cross-breds and fine-wools, and \$4 to \$5 for ewes of mixed ages.

The present wages for both herders and camp tenders are \$60 a month.

The sheepmen of this district are all contributing to the campaign to increase the use of lamb.

Andrew Christensen

Colorado

The month averaged a few degrees above normal, and there was much less rain than usual. Pastures have dried out appreciably, though livestock generally continue in fair to good shape. The water shortage affected alfalfa and other hay crops, which were light, but it was good weather for haying. Some alfalfa fields were left without water.

Cedaredge

This has been the driest summer in a period of 35 years. Water at the camp is getting scarce (August 27) and sheepmen are forced to trail their lambs three miles to a stream.

V. A. Phillips.

New Mexico

Showery weather prevailed in some part of the state every week, and practically all counties have had good rains, with only moderately warm temperatures. Consequently pasture has been good, and livestock are in pretty good shape, with a good prospect for the winter. The hay crops were mostly satisfactory.

Hope

Up to this time (August 25) there has been more rain than usual in this district and feed and water conditions on the forests are good; also the fall range promises the best ever in feed and water supplies.

Most of the lambs will be around 10 pounds heavier than in 1930. The proportion of feeders will be about the same as a year ago, but more ewe lambs will be marketed.

The lamb program is a good one; something certainly will have to be done to take care of the increase in numbers.

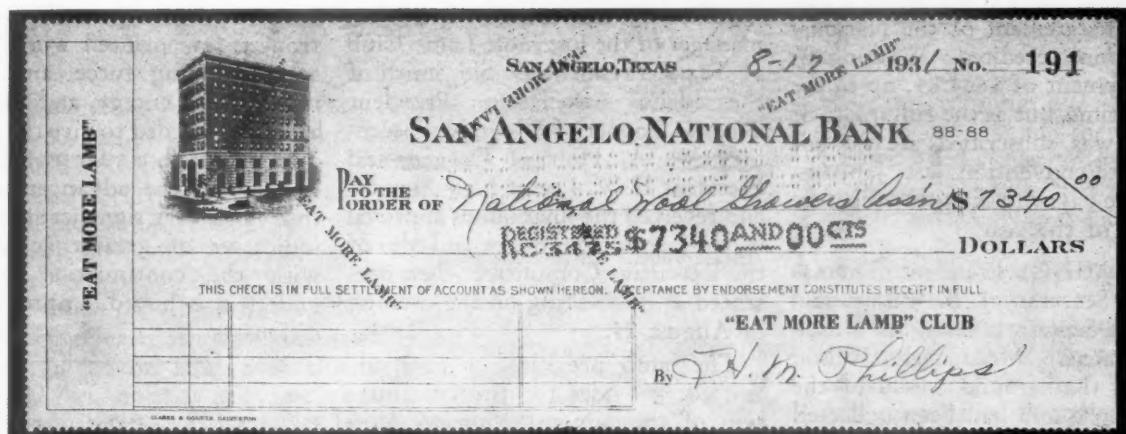
Lee P. Glasscock

Picacho

The summer has been fine for sheepmen around here, so far as feed and water supplies are concerned.

(Continued to page 34)

Progress in Eat-More-Lamb Work



A photograph of the check for \$7,340 paid to the National Wool Growers Association on August 25 by E. S. Mayer, manager of the Texas Eat More Lamb Club. This made Texas the first state to make payments on her 1931 quota in accordance with the plan adopted at Colorado Springs. Since that date the Idaho Association has also paid in the first half of its quota according to that agreement.

THE Lamb Committee of the National Wool Growers Association met on the evening of August 24, at the Hotel Utah, in Salt Lake City, to measure up the progress made in organization and fund-raising work since its last session on May 15, and to advance as far as possible the plans for the larger advertising program, scheduled for this year.

President Hagenbarth called the roll by states at 8 p. m. and asked for statements of what amounts of money would be available for the National Association work during the balance of this year. These responses were given:

ARIZONA: T. J. Hudspeth and George M. Campbell were the unofficial representatives of this state and were unable to report definitely as to what funds might be counted upon, but stated that some money had been collected at the time of the state convention in July for this work and would be sent in. Up to the present time no payments have been made on the Arizona quota for this year (\$3,300), but payments totaling \$488.72 have been made on the Arizona quota for 1930.

CALIFORNIA: The California Association has so far forwarded

\$565.52 and President A. T. Spencer reported that additional payments would be made.

COLORADO: Mr. Erle Racey reported the results of six weeks' work in tying the local Colorado units into the state and national sheepmen's organization. One thousand dollars has already been received from Colorado and full confidence was expressed by Mr. Racey, and corroborated by a previous statement of President R. E. Sellers of the state association, that the full amount (\$6,156) of the Colorado quota would be paid this fall.

IDAHO: S. W. McClure, Idaho's member of the committee, said that \$3027 had been paid on his state's quota of \$9,256 and that the association was ready to do its full share proportionately with the other states. President D. Sid Smith backed this declaration up with the statement that the Idaho Association had sufficient funds to bring her payments up to half her quota, and since the time of the committee meeting, Idaho's check for \$1601 has come in.

MONTANA: Montana was not represented and no funds have been received from that state up to the present time.

NEVADA: Not represented and no payments to date.

NEW MEXICO: President F. W. Lee of the New Mexico Association, and Edward Sargent of Chama, N. M., were in attendance. President Lee reported that \$1000 had already been paid on New Mexico's quota and about \$2,000 more could be expected this fall.

OREGON: Secretary W. A. Holt said that \$2000 would probably be available in the immediate future to apply on Oregon's quota (\$10,240), which, with the amounts already turned in, would make \$2,417.40. Fall collections, he felt confident, would make it possible for Oregon to complete the payment of half her quota for 1931.

TEXAS: E. S. Mayer reported that Texas had received, under her June 15 collections on the pledges signed in support of the lamb work, sufficient funds to add to the \$4000 payment sent in previously to make up half her quota or \$11,340.

UTAH: As Utah's representative Secretary Hooper said that they would be able to add right away about \$1500 to the \$1000 already paid and before the end of the year

would try and reach the half-quota mark.

WASHINGTON: There was no one present from Washington. The financial statement of the National Association credited Washington with payment of \$601.85, up to the present time, but as the full quota of \$2,716 was subscribed at the annual state convention last January, complete payment is expected before the end of the year.

WYOMING: President Thomas Cooper, Secretary J. B. Wilson, and Assistant Secretary Chas. M. Wilson were present. Mr. Charles Wilson reported that around \$4000 of the Wyoming quota had been collected at the August convention and assured the committee that Wyoming was fully confident that half of her quota would be in before the end of November. The round of county and local meetings in connection with the organization and lamb program started in Wyoming on September 1, with Mr. Erle Racey scheduled to attend as the representative of the National Association.

The assurances given by Texas and Idaho that they were in a position to reach the half-quota mark made them the first states to meet the obligation assumed under the resolution adopted at the Colorado Springs convention, namely:

We endorse the 1931 budget of this association submitted by the Secretary and providing for the raising and spending of a total of \$125,000.00, of which \$100,000 is to be used in promoting lamb consumption. It is agreed that each state will make an honest endeavor to secure its respective quota and after so doing to deliver immediately to the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association one-half of said amount regardless of what any other state may do, but said state reserves the right to withhold one-half its quota, if collected, until it learns what amounts have been paid over by other states.

While fully cognizant that a \$125,000 program, like an ancient city, cannot be built up in a day, the committee felt that the state reports were evidence of the real good cement work that had gone into the foundation, and that with the prospective additional income for the re-

mainder of 1931, a layer or two of bricks might be added. The plan for this further work was prepared by a subcommittee consisting of President Hagenbarth, E. S. Mayer, manager of the Eat More Lamb Club of Texas, President D. Sid Smith of the Idaho Association, President Thomas Cooper of Wyoming, Secretary W. A. Holt of Oregon and President F. W. Lee of New Mexico, and received the unanimous approval of the Lamb Committee and also of the Executive Committee when presented at its meeting on the evening of August 25.

The lamb program, as now advanced, provides for the continuation of the demonstration work in cooperation with the National Live Stock and Meat Board and Mr. Cullen as demonstrator. Also, it was thought that the payments to come in before the end of 1931 would permit a further expenditure of at least \$9,500, part of which would be used for literature for distribution in the western states through the local organizations that have been set up in connection with the fund-raising campaign, and part would go into special unit campaigns in Omaha and in other metropolitan areas along the lines advised by the Tracy-Locke-Dawson firm and with the cooperation of that concern's experts and the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Special radio broadcasts, newspaper, and various other forms of publicity are contemplated in this new style program.

The first of these unit campaigns, that to be put on in Omaha the early part of October, will have the support of the Omaha Bee, a leading newspaper of that city. Since associations receive their dues in the fall months the support for the full fledged lamb campaign is not yet on hand in the national office. The work is being extended as funds come to hand. Receipts assured but not on hand should permit much larger efforts in the early part of next year.

This, briefly, is the status of the lamb program at the end of August. The undertaking, as proposed and

approved at Colorado Springs, was something new and big for the organized sheepmen. In any year, hard, incessant effort would have been required to translate the plan from a few printed words into an actual moving force and just so much more energy and persistence have been needed to give the program a start in such a year as 1931. This considered, the advancement made thus far is very significant, and truly indicative of greater achievements with the continuation of effort under, it is hoped, improving conditions.

Rock Springs' Rousing Start of the Eat-More-Lamb Campaign in Wyoming

(From the Wyoming Wool Grower of September 2)

JUST as we are going to press word comes from Rock Springs, where the first of the 19 Eat More Lamb campaign meetings was held on Tuesday, Sept. 1, that the meeting was attended by practically every sheep grower in Sweetwater County, and that much enthusiasm was shown over the movement to increase consumption of lamb.

Mr. Erle Racey of the National Wool Growers Association was the principal speaker at the meeting, and he was introduced by Hon. John W. Hay, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Racey's interesting talk, supplemented by graphic charts, was a revelation to everyone who heard it. Everyone attending the meeting was thoroughly convinced that at length the sheepmen had hit upon the right idea and that by following the plan set forth by Mr. Racey the industry could be pulled through the period of depression in wonderful shape.

Plans for the Big Omaha Lamb Cooking and Cutting Demonstration

AN outstanding new feature for the lamb campaign is now definitely assured with the announcement that principal arrangements have been completed for conducting a school of lamb cookery for housewives in Omaha, Nebr., from October 5 to 10. Not only will this school offer comprehensive instruction in cooking lamb, as its title indicates, but it also will feature lamb cutting demonstrations. In this way it will cover all phases of the subject of lamb about which the housewife should know in order to take full advantage of the many possibilities of this meat product.

Newspaper to Sponsor School

It is predicted that this newest project of the national campaign which is financed by the National Wool Growers Association and the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and directed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board will prove to be one of the most successful yet undertaken. This prediction is based largely on the fact that the project has one hundred per cent support of a local newspaper. Furthermore all local interests of the meat trade stand ready to assist in every way possible.

The Omaha Bee-News, which is the paper in question, has gladly agreed to sponsor the school. The importance of newspaper sponsorship for a project of this sort cannot be over-estimated. A newspaper is in a better position than any other agency to "put it across." And the Bee-News has set out with the avowed purpose of doing just that. The officials of the paper not only are well pleased with the idea, they are enthusiastic. They have entered into it with the thought of being of service to the housewives of the city and are confident that the school will

provide information which will be of great value to the woman who must buy and prepare the family meals.

To Feature Lamb Cooking and Cutting

Each afternoon's program will feature both lamb cooking and cutting demonstrations. The cooking phase will be handled by Miss Inez S. Willson, home economist, and the cutting by Max O. Cullen, who is conducting these demonstrations throughout the country constantly in the lamb campaign.

Miss Willson not only will give instruction in the preparation of different lamb dishes but will discuss lamb from every angle. She will explain how to select lamb at the market; how to judge quality in lamb; how to use the various cuts, especially those little in demand and with which many women are not familiar; what principles of cookery to apply to the different cuts; and so on down the line. Furthermore she will discuss the food value of meat and stress to her audiences the advantage of including a generous amount of meat in the diet.

New facts revealed by recent research into meat cookery will be brought out, thus making the cooking demonstrations especially timely and valuable. A number of the research findings are quite revolutionary; they have exploded many old theories followed by housewives since time immemorial.

For example the women will be informed that boiling as a method of cooking meat is all wrong; that instead it should be simmered or cooked just below the boiling point. They will learn that it is a waste of time to baste meat, for investigations have shown that the process of dip-

ping the drippings over the roast is unnecessary. And there will be countless other pointers indicative of advanced cooking methods which will be passed on to the audiences.

To Show Value of All Cuts of Lamb

The audiences will be given another, and entirely different, picture of lamb in Mr. Cullen's part of the program. His interesting and instructive demonstration of cutting, using the modern methods, will provide the housewife with a much better knowledge of lamb cuts. She will be able to see for herself that the old idea of lamb being only legs and chops is nothing more than a myth; that attractive cuts may be made from every part of the carcass. This knowledge should encourage her to make a more extensive use of lamb.

Mr. Cullen's demonstration will bring out forcefully the fact that the lamb interests are making every effort to assist in the improvement of lamb merchandising methods so that the consumer will be served to his best advantage. It will present the modern retail lamb cuts which are directly in line with present day demands for food products in small and attractive portions.

During the Omaha program other demonstrations are planned in addition to those given at the school. There will be meetings for retailers, chain and independents, packers, high school students, women's clubs, business men's clubs, and others.

Lamb Program at Lincoln Food Show

Immediately preceding the Omaha School, Miss Willson and Mr. Cullen will appear on the program of the Annual Food Show and Household Appliances Exposition at Lincoln, Nebr. Their lamb demonstration

at the Food Show will be given on September 29.

This show will be held in the Coliseum at the University of Nebraska and it is expected to attract thousands of visitors. The sponsors are the Lincoln Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association, the Nebraska Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association, and the Federation of Nebraska Retailers.

Will Visit Several Cities in Nebraska

Following the Omaha school a number of other cities in Nebraska will be visited with the purpose of presenting lamb cutting demonstrations. This work will begin on October 12 and come to a close on October 28. Cities on the proposed itinerary are: Beatrice, Columbus, Falls City, Fairbury, Grand Island, Fremont, Hastings, Nebraska City, Norfolk, Plattsmouth and York.

Instruct College Men in Lamb Cutting

An important project of the current lamb campaign was a school of lamb cutting conducted from September 8 to 12 at Massachusetts State College for college meat specialists. This school was attended by representatives of six eastern and southern universities and colleges.

Those attending were: Prof. Simpson, University of Georgia; Prof. Young, Connecticut Agricultural College; G. C. Herring, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; C. A. Burge, Pennsylvania State College; Prof. Foley, Massachusetts State College and Prof. Terrell, University of New Hampshire.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board held the first school of this nature a year ago at Ohio State University. It was highly successful and the Board has had a number of requests since to repeat the course in other sections of the country.

College Men Give Demonstrations

By means of this school the college men are fitted as demonstrators, that they may carry on the work in their own states and cooperate with the Board in its demonstration work. A number of college men are al-

ready engaged in the demonstration work and others are anxious to take it up. They not only are making good use of the demonstration in their extension work, but are performing a valuable service by handling a number of requests for demonstrations received by the Board.

At the Massachusetts school the men first witnessed a demonstration and were given careful instruction covering every move in making the various cuts. Then each was provided with a set of tools and was allowed to do the actual work himself. The importance of the lecture which must accompany the demonstration was stressed and pointers given on the subjects which should be covered in discussing the cuts and lamb in general.

Lamb Exhibits Reach Thousands

With the fall fair season now under way every opportunity is being taken to tell the story of lamb through exhibits. Up to the present time lamb exhibits have been in place at the Ohio State Fair, the Nebraska State Fair, the Minnesota State Fair, and the Michigan State Fair. A number of others are scheduled for the future such as the Kansas Free Fair, the Eastern States Exposition, the North Carolina State Fair, the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, the Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, the American Royal Live Stock Show, and the International Live Stock Exposition.

The exhibits are calling attention to the fact that lamb is not seasonal meat; that quality lamb is available the year 'round. They are showing carcasses and the attractive modern retail cuts accompanied by the information that all parts of the carcass may be utilized to advantage on the table. They are driving home the thought that lamb is nutritious and healthful.

Animated Lamb Charts for Retailers

The animated lamb chart showing an actual carcass of lamb in the cen-

ter and the modern retail cuts surrounding it on shelves, has proved to be one of the most popular features of the cutting demonstration. Scores of inquiries have been received from retailers asking if they could not secure such a chart for their markets.

In view of this demand, the board now has arranged to produce charts similar to the one used in the demonstrations. Instead of a wooden chart, however, special cloth is being used so that the chart together with the necessary shelves, may be supplied to the retailers at a very low cost.

To Publish New Lamb Recipe Books

Manuscript has been prepared for a new lamb recipe book which will be a valuable addition to the educational literature used in the campaign. As a matter of fact, the book will be more than a recipe book. It is planned to include instructive information on the selection of lamb, the food value of lamb, the principles of cookery to be applied to the different lamb cuts, and attractive menus with lamb, in addition to a collection of practical and attractive lamb recipes.

The need for such a book has become more and more apparent as the campaign has progressed and expanded. Placed in the home it will provide the housewife with the essential facts about lamb in concise form and should encourage a greater use of this meat.

Revise Cutting Manual

The manual, *Cashing in on Lamb*, has won wide favor among retail meat dealers. It shows step by step, largely by the use of pictures, how to make all of the modern retail cuts as covered in the demonstration.

As the campaign has progressed, however, a number of changes and improvements have been made in the cutting methods and, in order to keep the booklet up-to-date, a revision has been found necessary.

This work is now under way. The new edition will include most of the material contained in the old and considerable new information.

The National Ram Sale

THE Sixteenth Annual National Ram Sale, which closed on August 26, brought to breeders the full extent of the decline that has taken place in the lamb and wool markets in the last two years. In fact, it looked as though the reduction in ram prices was greater than could be justified on the basis of ruling prices for lambs and wool.

But it was not a question of 'value.' It was repeatedly pointed out during the sale by the auctioneers and association officers that even with 5-cent feeder lambs and 15-cent wool, the good rams would earn much more than the amount of the bids. But, as stated, values were forgotten or ignored. It was wholly a matter of 'price.'

There were buyers for all top rams and for most of the plainer kinds and they exercised their right to take home their selections at the lowest possible costs.

The breeders expected and were prepared to find a lowered market, but what they experienced was a surprise and shock. For the most part they offered rams of quality fully up to National Ram Sale standards and will do so again next year. Like the buyers who take rams for commercial flocks, their big effort is to hold down the extent of losses on this year's business and to be in a position to enjoy the better prices that all sheepdom is confident must soon return.

The number of each breed and class of rams sold, and average price is shown in the table below, along with similar figures for 1929 and 1930.

Rambouilletts were given Monday afternoon and Tuesday until three o'clock when Suffolks and Suffolk crossbreds were offered. John K. Madsen's yearling Rambouillet "Governor" opened the sale and at the same time made the high figure of the event at \$550, going to J. W. Owens of Ozona, Texas. The talent of the fine wool fraternity had him

rated as a somewhat better sheep than those that have topped the previous sales at \$1300.

For the remainder of the single stud Rambouilletts it was a very draggy market and wholly in buyers' favor. Only four more rams passed the \$100 mark, that honor going to Wm. Briggs, Ephraim Rambouillet Association, W. S. Hansen, and J. H. Seely & Sons Company.

The first pen of Rambouillet range rams that comes into the ring always opens a tense and dramatic situation. That pen should represent the top or close to the top of its class and there is general keenness to see how far the breeders have passed the mark of the previous year in the results of their breeding and fitting. But more than that the tenseness of the moment is because of its being the first public move to

measure the range men's ideas of the season's ram prices. Last year the first range pen in the ring made the top price of \$45 per head and was sold by Mr. J. K. Madsen, whose pen was again offered first this year and made the top figure for Rambouillet range pens, but at \$27.

After that it was heavy going for Auctioneers Thompson, McClure and Walter until Tuesday afternoon when the pens of five registered rams were reached. Then bidding was much more lusty and the Rambouillet sale finished at what was plainly its strongest spot. The Madsen pen of five registered rams was highest in its class, going at \$35 to Charles Redd, La Sal, Utah, while the government pen from the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station went to M. A. Gonzales, Chama, New Mexico at \$31. The detailed list of sales

AVERAGE PRICES OF THE SALE IN 1931 AND 1930

Breed	1931 No. Sold	1931 Av. Per Head	1930 No. Sold	1930 Av. Per Head
RAMBOUILLETS				
Single Stud Rams	27	\$89.63	44	\$159.77
Registered Pens (5 head)	127	19.78	127	41.71
Range Rams (25 head)	407	13.50	429	22.46
HAMPSHIRES				
Single Stud Rams	24	96.67	35	161.43
Registered Pens (5 head)	32	38.75	30	45.00
Range Rams (25 head)	410	22.03	306	36.43
Ram Lambs	120	15.75	209	27.32
CORRIEDALES				
Single Stud Rams	4	51.25	12	63.25
Registered Pens (5 head)	15	33.33		
Range Rams	25	17.00	18	31.00
COLUMBIAS				
Range Rams	10	28.00	10	25.00
LINCOLNS				
Single Stud Rams	5	10.00		
Range Rams	25	10.00	122	19.87
SUFFOLKS				
Single Stud Rams	22	95.00	34	115.70
ROMNEYS				
Range Rams	8	5.00		
ROMELDALES				
Range Rams	50	16.40	50	46.33
PANAMAS				
Range Rams	49	19.28	50	46.00
CROSSBREDS				
LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS				
Range Rams	25	36.10	50	42.00
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE				
Yearlings	65	24.46	40	25.00
Ram Lambs	69	12.89	131	33.35

tells the story as to each breeder's sales, the buyers, and the prices.

Suffolks made the second highest sale price for single rams on an imported two-year-old from the J. H. Patrick flock, which went to Laidlaw & Brockie at \$500. Only 9 single stud Suffolks were offered, including the \$250 yearling from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Farms, an outstanding ram that many thought might well have gone higher.

Twenty-five head of yearling Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds from

Laidlaw & Brockie averaged \$36.50, and \$25 was the mark for ram lambs of this breeding and the three pens were a good lot.

Thousand Springs Farm sold the top of the Hampshire stud rams at \$225 to L. L. Breckenridge. Several others, shown in the list of sales, passed the \$100 mark.

Range pens of yearling Hampshires furnished the strong spot of the sale. Ten of the 15 pens brought over \$20 per head, and seven pens between \$25 and \$30. The top was \$30 paid by the Utah-Colorado Land

and Live Stock Company, of Craig, Colo., for one of the Mt. Haggan pens. While the average on Hampshire yearlings was marked down from last year by \$13, pens of lambs were off \$11.

The Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbreds were not in demand this year, many of the lots not finding buyers.

Panamas, Columbias, Corriedales, and Romeldales were wanted but at prices that were as much lowered as in the other breeds. The list of sales shows the seller, buyer, and price for each lot.

Prices, Sellers and Buyers in the Sale

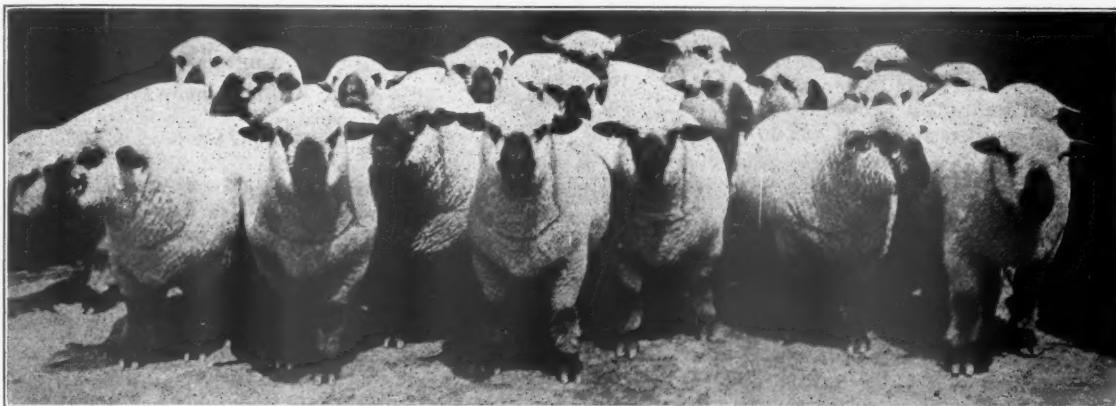
Rambouillet

	Price Per Head
Sold by Wm. Briggs & Son, Dixon, California—	
Lot 3, 4 registered rams to J. W. Imlay, Hurricane, Ut. \$ 15.	
Lot 4, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Ut. 105	
Lot 5, 1 stud ram to W. H. Siddoway, Vernal, Ut. 50	
Lot 6, 6 registered rams to T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, Arizona	20
Sold by Bullard Bros., Woodland, California—	
Lot 7, 1 stud ram to Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant Ut. 75	
Lot 9, 5 registered rams to J. W. Imlay	22
Lot 10, 10 range rams to Casten Olsen, Salt Lake	12
Sold by W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 13, 1 stud ram to Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho	65
Lot 14, 1 stud ram to John H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant	65
Lot 15, 4 registered rams to W. L. Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	17
Lot 16, 10 range rams to Tracy Wright, Salt Lake	15
Lot 17, 10 range rams to Tracy Wright, Salt Lake	15
Sold by Clark & Company, Twin Falls, Idaho—	
Lot 18, 5 registered rams to Pierre Moynier, Price, Ut.	20
Lot 19, 25 range rams to Jensen-Gill Sheep Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah	11
Sold by Coiner Bros., Hansen, Idaho—	
Lot 21, 5 registered rams to Thos. Adamson & Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah	14
Lot 22, 25 range rams to J. L. Larsen, Ogden, Ut.	8
Sold by A. R. Cox, Woodland, California—	
Lot 23, 1 stud ram to Jos. Marx, Roosevelt, Utah	25
Lot 25, 5 registered rams to S. S. Stillman, Sugar Station, Utah	14
Sold by Day Farms Co., Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 26, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen	60
Lot 27, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen	85
Lot 29, 1 stud ram to Chas. Redd, Lasal, Utah	35
Lot 30, 5 registered rams to J. W. Imlay	25
Lot 31, 23 range rams to Howells L. S. Co., Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah	15
Sold by the Ephraim Rambouillet Assn., Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 32, 1 stud ram to John H. Seely & Sons Co.	75
Lot 33, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Ut.	230
Lot 34, 4 registered rams to Wilson & Iturraran, Lander, Wyoming	27
Sold by Gillett Sheep Co., Castleford, Idaho—	
Lot 36, 6 registered rams to M. A. Gonzales, Chama, N. M.	11
Lot 37, 25 range rams to Casten Olsen, Salt Lake	10
Sold by E. S. Hansen & Sons, East Garland, Utah—	
Lot 38, 8 range rams to H. P. Ottosen, Meeker, Colo.	11
Lot 38, 17 range rams to Casten Olsen, Salt Lake	8
Sold by W. S. Hansen Company, Collinston, Utah—	
Lot 39, 1 stud ram to W. D. Candland & Sons	155
Lot 40, 5 registered rams to N. L. Johnson	26
Lot 41, 25 range rams to Howells L. S. Co., Inc.	26
Sold by George A. Lowe, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 42, 1 stud ram to Geo. Williams, Eldorado, Tex.	50
Lot 43, 5 registered rams to Hatch Bros. Co., Woods Cross, Utah	11
Sold by Magleby & Sons, Monroe, Utah—	
Lot 44, 5 registered rams to Hatch Bros. Co.	14
Sold by Manti Livestock Co., Manti, Utah—	
Lot 45, 5 registered rams to N. L. Johnson	19
Lot 46, 30 range rams to Chas. Redd	11
Sold by L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 48, 1 stud ram to Casten Olsen	25
Lot 49, 1 stud ram to Clark & Co.	30
Lot 50, 6 registered rams to Chas. Redd	16
Lot 51, 25 range rams to Casten Olsen	10
Sold by Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 56, 13 stud ewes to Howells L. S. Co., Inc.	7.50
Lot 57, 14 range rams to N. M. Scott, Sanderson, Texas	21
Sold by Robert F. Miller, Davis, California—	
Lot 58, 3 registered rams to D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, Texas	32
Sold by Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 59, 1 stud ram to Geo. Williams	70
Lot 60, 1 stud ram to J. H. Seely & Sons Co.	60
Lot 61, 5 registered rams to Howells L. S. Co., Inc.	25
Lot 62, 4 stud ewes to A. M. Shaw, Saskatoon, Canada	16
Sold by Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 63, 1 stud ram to J. W. Owens, Ozona, Texas	550
Lot 64, 1 stud ram to Wilson & Iturraran	85
Lot 65, 1 stud ram to W. H. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	40
Lot 66, 1 stud ram to W. D. Candland & Son	95
Lot 67, 5 registered rams to Chas. Redd	35
Lot 68, 25 range rams to N. M. Scott	27
Sold by F. J. Nielson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 70, 5 registered rams to Jos. Marx, Roosevelt, Ut.	18
Lot 71, 24 range rams to Deseret L. S. Co., Woods Cross, Utah	15.50
Sold by L. B. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 73, 5 registered rams to T. J. Hudspeth	23

	Price Per Head
Lot 74, 8 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell, Flagstaff, Arizona	17
Lot 92, 1 stud ram to John Williams, Eldorado, Texas	75
Sold by North Canyon Sheep Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 75, 5 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell	20
Lot 76, 9 range rams to Pierre Moynier, Price, Utah	10
Lot 76, 1 stud ram to W. S. Hansen	25

Hampshires

Price Per Head	
Sold by J. E. Ballard, Weiser, Idaho—	
Lot 103, 5 registered rams to P. A. & J. T. Murdoch, Heber, Utah	28
Lot 265, 6 range rams to Fred Ludlow, Span. Fork, Ut.	20
Lot 104, 5 ram lambs to A. P. Murdoch, Heber, Ut.	20



The Top Pen of Twenty-five Hampshire Range Rams. Purchased from the Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company by the Utah-Coloado Land & Livestock Company, Craig, Colo., at \$30 a head.



The High Selling Pen of Range Rambouillet. Consigned by John K. Madsen and Purchased by N. M. Scott, of Sanderson, Texas, at \$27 per head. Photos by Denver Daily Record Stockman

Sold by Bert E. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 77, 5 registered rams to Howells L. S., Inc.	13
Sold by Noyes & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 78, 13 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell	11
Sold by John H. Seely & Sons Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 80, 1 stud ram to J. W. Owens, Ozona, Texas	55
Lot 81, 1 stud ram to C. W. Coiner, Hansen, Idaho	110
Lot 83, 5 registered rams to Pierre Moynier	110
Lot 84, 21 range rams to N. M. Scott	15
Lot 85, 25 range rams to Casten Olsen	5
Sold by M. J. Udy, Fielding, Utah—	
Lot 87, 5 range rams to D. T. Hanks	15
Lot 87, 12 range rams to Casten Olsen	12
Sold by the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Ida.—	
Lot 88, 5 registered rams to M. A. Gonzales	31
Sold by the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois—	
Lot 89, 1 stud ram to Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas	75
Lot 90, 1 stud ram to Casten Olsen	50
Sold by the Rambouillet Company, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 91, 10 range rams to John E. Aagard, Provo, Utah	16

Sold by L. L. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho—	
Lot 105, 1 stud ram to C. W. Coiner, Hansen, Idaho	55
Lot 106, 1 stud ram to E. H. Markham, Mead, Colo.	70
Lot 107, 25 range rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah	26
Sold by Deer Lodge Valley Farms Co., Anaconda, Mont.—	
Lot 108, 25 range rams to H. M. Lockett, Flagstaff, Arizona	20
Lot 109, 25 range rams to Handley Bros., Eureka, Nev.	20
Sold by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 110, 1 stud ram to J. Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Ut.	75
Lot 111, 1 stud ram to Utah State Agr. College, Logan, Utah	160
Lot 112, 1 stud ram to E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho	210
Lot 113, 1 stud ram to I. M. C. Anderson, Soda Springs, Idaho	75
Lot 114, 1 stud ram to Mike Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho	135
Lot 115, 3 registered rams to E. H. Markham, Mead, Colorado	60
Lot 116, 25 range rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah	20
Sold by Knollin-Hansen Co., Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 117, 25 range rams to Howard Sheep Co., Flagstaff, Arizona	21

	Price Per Head
Lot 118, 25 range rams to Casten Olsen	17
Lot 119, 15 ram lambs to Parker Robinson, Delta, Utah	11
Lot 166, 12 range rams to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake	10
Sold by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho—	
Lot 120, 1 stud ram to Edward Sargent, Chama, N. M.	185
Lot 123, 1 stud ram to Ray J. Smith, Malad, Idaho	75
Lot 124, 3 registered rams to Edward Sargent	50
Lot 126, 25 ram lambs to Howard Sheep Co.	18
Sold by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 128, 1 stud ram to Gus Meuleman, Rupert, Id.	70
Lot 129, 1 stud ram to H. E. Holbrook, Salt Lake, Ut.	50
Lot 131, 1 stud ram to Gus Meuleman	80
Lot 132, 5 registered rams to Lyle Sargent, Coalville, Utah	35
Lot 133, 25 range rams to Chas. Redd	20
Lot 134, 25 range rams to Wright Bros.	26
Sold by the Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 135, 1 stud ram to Knollin-Hansen Co.	85
Lot 136, 1 stud ram to Knollin-Hansen Co.	60
Lot 137, 6 registered rams to Knollin Hansen Co.	42.50
Sold by Mount Haggis Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Mont.—	
Lot 138, 1 stud ram to D. P. Sumner, Olathe, Colo.	150
Lot 139, 1 stud ram to H. L. Finch, Soda Spgs., Id.	110
Lot 140, 1 stud ram to Otto Berlage, Galena, Ill.	100
Lot 143, 5 registered rams to Knollin-Hansen Co.	45
Lot 144, 25 range rams to J. R. Allen, Draper, Utah	29
Lot 145, 25 range rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah	27
Lot 146, 25 range rams to Utah-Colo. L. & L. S. Co., Craig, Colorado	30
Lot 147, 25 ram lambs to N. M. Scott, Sanderson, Tex.	21
Sold by J. Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Utah—	
Lot 150, 25 range rams to Casten Olsen	17
Sold by Straloch Farm, Davis, California—	
Lot 151, 1 stud ram to Clay L. Madsen, Manti, Utah	65
Lot 152, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado	55
Lot 153, 5 registered rams to H. Stevens, Salt Lake	29
Lot 154, 25 ram lambs to Chas. Redd	15
Sold by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho—	
Lot 155, 1 stud ram to Dell Singleton, Am. Fork, Ut.	60
Lot 156, 1 stud ram to L. L. Breckenridge	225
Lot 157, 1 stud ram to Whiting Bros., Wallsburg, Ut.	55
Lot 158, 1 stud ram to J. E. Blackburn, Delta, Ut.	50
Lot 159, 1 stud ram to J. Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Ut.	65
Lot 160, 17 range rams to P. Jeanselme, Price, Utah	26
Sold by A. E. Westlake, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 161, 15 range rams to Thos. Adamson & Sons	18
Lot 162, 25 ram lambs to Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico	11
Sold by Wood Livestock Company, Spencer, Idaho—	
Lot 163, 25 range rams to Utah-Colo. L. & L. S. Co.	25
Lot 164, 25 range rams to Chas. Redd	18

Corriedales

Sold by James D. Harper, Dixon, California—	
Lot 200, 1 stud ram to Ernest Bamberger, Salt Lake	40
Sold by King Brothers, Laramie, Wyoming—	
Lot 202, 1 stud ram to P. C. Murphy, Hermosa, S. D.	65
Sold by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Leslie Crane, Santa Rosa, Calif.	50
Lot 208, 1 stud ram to Frank L. Hall, Crawford, Neb.	50
Lot 211, 25 range rams to O. G. Crawford, Salt Lake	17
Sold by the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 212, 5 registered rams to A. M. Shaw, Saskatoon, Canada	38
Lot 213, 5 registered rams to Edward Sargent	26
Sold by King Brothers, Laramie, Wyoming—	
Lot 261, 5 registered rams to A. M. Shaw, Saskatoon, Canada	36

	Price Per Head
Sold by the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 216, 10 range rams to Chas. Redd	28

Columbias

	Price Per Head
Sold by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Canada—	
Lot 217, 5 registered rams to O. C. Doke, Ephraim, Ut.	11

Sold by Dick Kiger, Corvallis, Oregon—	
Lot 219, 25 range rams to Austin Bros. Assn., Salt Lake	10

Lincolns

Sold by Canadian Pacific Railroad Supply Farm, Tilley, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 221, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho	190

Lot 222, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie	250
Lot 223, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie	135

Sold by Tracy Hess, Farmington, Utah—	
Lot 224, 1 stud ram to Mike Barclay, Blackfoot, Id.	45

Sold by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Canada—	
Lot 226, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie	\$00

Lot 227, 1 stud ram to Paradise L. & L. S. Co., Paradise, Utah	105
Lot 228, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas	125

Lot 229, 1 stud ram to Utah-Colo. L. & L. S. Co.	70
Lot 231, 2 registered rams to Auguste Nicolas	50

Lot 232, 5 registered rams to Paradise L. & L. S. Co.	35
Lot 264, 5 registered rams to Whittaker & Bailey-Mesa Farm Co., Hayden, Colorado	40

Sold by the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 233, 1 stud ram to Mike Barclay, Blackfoot, Id.	100

Lot 234, 1 stud ram to Dr. R. Young, Pocatello, Idaho	95
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Romneys

Sold by Knollin-Hansen Co., Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 235, 8 range rams to B. H. Robison, Aurum, Nev.	5

Romeldales

Sold by the Romeldale Ranch, Davis, California—	
Lot 236, 5 registered rams to James Walker, Lander, Wyoming	21

Lot 237, 25 range rams to Floyd W. Lee	15
Lot 238, 20 range rams to Floyd W. Lee	17

Panamas

Sold by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 239, 15 range rams to Mrs. H. P. Thorson, Bear River, Utah	23

Lot 240, 24 range rams to B. H. Robison	15
Lot 263, 10 range rams to Edward Sargent	24

Crossbreds

LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS	
Lot 243, 25 range rams to Mrs. H. P. Thorson	17

Sold by Mt. Pleasant Ramboillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 249, 25 range rams to Peter Jacobson, Provo, Ut.	11

CORRIE DALE-RAMBOUILLETS

Sold by Manti Livestock Company, Manti, Utah—	
Lot 254, 19 range rams to H. P. Ottosen, Meeker, Colo.	10

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE	
Lot 255, 20 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell	32

Lot 256, 15 ram lambs to N. M. Scott	24
Lot 256, 10 ram lambs to S. M. Covey, Salt Lake	25

Lot 262, 5 range rams to H. C. Gardiner, Anaconda, Montana	52.50
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Sold by Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho—	
Lot 257, 20 ram lambs to Hattie M. Lockett	25

Lot 258, 20 ram lambs to Howard Sheep Co.	25
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WOOL MARKETS

Reported and Discussed by
The National Wool Marketing Corporation

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Directors of The Corporation

SOL MAYER, President, San Angelo,
Texas.

J. A. HOOPER, Vice President, Salt
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The Wool Market Situation

(Statement by the National Wool Marketing Corporation)

DESPITE the development of a few adverse factors during August the month closed with the underlying confidence in wool values still very prominent and consumption of wool continuing at a high rate.

Matching adverse factors against favorable leaves the latter considerably in the majority as the fall season opens. It is significant that economists and observers of the textile industry are advising manufacturers to lay in substantial supplies of wools now for future needs. They have the feeling that sizable wool inventories will make money from now on. It is reported that one wool dealer has withdrawn from the market a large part of the wool he acquired very cheaply during shearing time, figuring that by holding it he will greatly increase his profit.

Although August developed a slowing-up in the buying of fabrics for future delivery, the outlook for retail trade in both men's and women's goods this fall is very good. Manufacture of men's suits has reached a new high for recent years. Everyone knows how wool is being featured in women's wear for this fall. June figures on wool consumption for clothing purposes show a substantial increase over the preceding month and a very marked increase over the total for the same month last year. The total consumption of wool, so far this year, shows the largest increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of any time since the increase of the first half of 1927 over 1926.

The wool trade usually expects July and August to be months of inactivity. July departed far from tradition and consumption figures for that month are likely to loom very large. A brief review of summer wool activity shows a period of concentrated trading late in June and another in July. There was a steady demand in between these periods of activity and prices remained near the top levels, being advanced in some cases. The resumption of wool buying on a large scale late in July so soon after an extended period of heavy purchasing stimulated a great deal of confidence in the future of wool values. Encouragement was added to the outlook by the fact that the majority of mills wanted delivery as soon as possible. Continued demand for delivery at the earliest moment adds to the confidence in wool.

During the last part of August the bulk of the demand was for original bag wools, because of their availability for quick delivery. Prices on these wools were steady. This would indicate that the manufacturing situation continues sound despite the slowing-up of fabric buying during the month.

MARKET CONDITIONS ON SEPTEMBER 9
AS could be expected after heavy purchases by mills during summer months, wool markets are now experiencing a period of less activity. Political and economic disturbances in England naturally contributed to conservatism here, but underlying confidence in her ability to solve her problems has helped to maintain firm markets. Domestic mills probably will not buy heavily in advance of the next series of London auctions, beginning next week. Opening values there are expected to decline in sympathy with Australian values, but should react later on as financial difficulties begin to disappear. We confidently believe closing prices will be higher than at opening. When Europe's ability to lift the clips of foreign producing countries is definitely established, it should place our domestic wools in stronger position.

We confidently look forward to an active fall market here as consumption continues healthy.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation.

The month just closed witnessed a rising interest in the medium wools, particularly three-eighths grade. Toward the end of the month there was apparent a tendency to buy somewhat ahead of actual need in this grade, but it was slowed down somewhat by steadily advancing asking prices. This development in three-eighths wools substantiates the prediction made about

a month ago by the Corporation that three-eighths wool at last had returned to its proper place in wool picture. It is estimated by the Cooperative that this country has produced this year about 60,000,000 pounds of three-eighths wool, while the present rate of consumption is between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 pounds. With continuation of current interest in this wool it seems that demand will develop for the current production and hold-over wools of this type from last year. Three-eighths wool has gone through a long period of dullness and the spread in price between it and fine wool became so pronounced that a rise in interest on the part of manufacturers was inevitable with consumption in the men's wear field continuing so good.

Everywhere the underlying strength of wool is apparent. The first of September it was estimated that wool dealers had disposed of fully 50 per cent of their holdings. The summer demand steadily broadened out from the fine wool grades, where it has been confined for some time, to include everything down to low quarter blood. Prices have been strengthening and, naturally, the Corporation has been urging them upward at every point possible in an effort to make the highest supplemental return to the growers when settling on the 1931 clip. The National recently sold 500,000 pounds of Territory fine French combing at a price which represents a price to the grower of fully 2 cents a grease pound above the advance, after deducting all costs of marketing. This particular advance was felt to be rather full at the time it was made.

If fall demand develops into anything like forecast volume the National should have disposed of considerably more than half of its 1931 wools by the first of the year. The rate of sale of Cooperative wools on the active market of this year has been far ahead of that of a year ago. The situation is very favorable toward early reports on the 1931 business and the Corporation having made its new wools into smaller lines than those of 1930, is going to do its utmost to make final returns to growers at the earliest possible moment.

The mind of the wool trade has been put to rest on one very vital point. When, after a year of discouraging inactivity, the wool manufacturing industry opened 1931 with such steadily increasing output many feared that it meant nothing short of a heavy pileup of finished fabrics. That there has been no burdensome accumulation of finished goods and fabrics is the statement of the goods trade at New York. Retail sales this spring and summer have held up remarkably well and goods have moved swiftly from mill to retail hands.

Much interest has been aroused by the plans of the National Wool Marketing Corporation for a "National Wool Week." This project will be the first real promotion venture for wool, bringing together everyone from wool grower to retailer, as well as governmental agencies concerned with development of industries and promotion of agricultural commodities. With interest in wool so prominent in both men's and women's wear

during the fore part of the year the National Wool Marketing Corporation believes this the psychological time to strive for a real "landslide" of interest in wool. Wool manufacturers have perfected the lighter weight fabrics so essential in the women's wear trade today. Prices have been scaled down until wool garments, better made and tailored than ever before, really are on the bargain counter. Wool is ready for a resounding "comeback" and the "National Wool Week" this fall may be just what is needed to turn the trick.

The opportunities of sustaining the high rate of consumption—which has been at the rate of about 500,000,000 pounds a year, more wool than this country produces—are very great. The Daily News Record, New York goods paper, makes this comment: "The opportunity provided is one that should be taken with great seriousness, because it will enable manufacturers to put before the public not merely effective samples of what they are making now, but of what they can make."

The trend back to wool has been very natural. Now, if man can provide organized impetus the trend can be made permanent and wool returned to its rightful place in the textile picture.

Promoting Demand for Wool

BY J. B. WILSON

Secretary-Treasurer National Wool Marketing Corporation

NEVER has that old saying, "strike while the iron is hot," found more appropriate application than in our plans for the country's first "National Wool Week." Figuratively speaking, the wool "iron" never was hotter. The National Wool Marketing Corporation, sponsor of this week, is rallying to the wool banner all available strength for some real constructive striking.

There are countless "weeks" for various products and one would be lost trying to remember all of them. I doubt, however, if any "week" ever had a more favorable set of conditions surrounding its inauguration. It has been a long time since the demand for woolen fabrics, both in men's and women's wear, has been so pronounced as during the last half year. As a matter of fact, the revival in demand for woolen fabrics in the women's trade is the first in a decade. Indications are that the production of men's clothing in the next few months will reach a new high for several years. Current reports tell of unusually heavy advance buying of fall fabrics, far above the rate of purchase for 1930. Certainly the iron is hot and ready to strike.

When the National Wool Marketing Corporation was formed we pledged to growers that we would do everything possible to assist in bettering the markets for their wool. Constantly its officials and the sales agency have worked closely with manufacturers and leaders in the goods trade in the interest of wool promotion. This newest venture, National Wool Week, is, however, our first major movement in keeping faith with our growers. It is quite significant, also, that our program

also stands as the nation's first significant step in behalf of wool. Frequently there have been undertakings of promotional nature in the interest of wool but the National Wool Week sponsored by the National Wool Marketing Corporation will mark the first union of all forces from grower to manufacturer, goods dealer and government agencies.

The aim of the National Wool Marketing Corporation is to perpetuate the high rate of wool consumption which has been developing the last six months. We believe it can be done. The rate that men and women have been buying woollen fabrics since the first of the year indicates that manufacturers are finding, as a result of study of modern tastes, the kinds of style and fabrics that are wanted.

The national week recently held in the interest of cotton was a pronounced success. It brought together agencies representing the growers, manufacturers, goods trade and the government. Throughout the country, stores were urged to feature cotton goods in their advertising. The attention paid cotton during the week was tremendous and, naturally, an impetus was given to retail sales.

All spring and summer I have been impressed by the attention being paid wool fabrics by the leading stores of the country. Stores are featuring wool because of its revival in salability. If, through our National Wool Week, we can provide an impetus to what has already been done in behalf of wool as a result of the natural trend back toward fabrics of wool, it will certainly be something to congratulate ourselves about.

The economic status of wool is such that we can launch our promotion campaign with utmost confidence. In a recent issue of its analytical report, the Borsodi Analytical Bureau said: "The economic status of wool is today more favorable, particularly in the United States, than for any other of the leading fibers. As a matter of fact, it is in more favorable position than any other leading commodity whatever." Surely this ought to give those whose main interest is wool the confidence necessary to put over National Wool Week in a rousing, enthusiastic manner.

The manufacture of wool into clothing is one of the oldest industries known to civilized man. Yet it has only been the last few years that real progress has been made in development of new fabrics suited to quick-changing modern tastes and to new styling. We are confident that manufacturers have many more new ideas to parade before the public. The medium of a National Wool Week will offer an unusual opportunity for manufacturers to show their full line of goods and to indicate future possibilities in the manufacture of fabrics.

Wool rightfully is entitled to a major place in the textile field. It always has been admitted that woollen goods are best for general health. Now we are in a position to take advantage of an opportunity to demon-

strate that modern manufacturers are utilizing wool in a way that gives the finished product a style and smartness not excelled in any other fabric.

Opening of Australian Auctions

Boston, August 31, 1931

CABLED results of the opening day's operations at Sydney on the last day of August, which marked the beginning of the Australian auction season, indicated that the decline in some cases might reach as much as 15 per cent. For instance, ordinary topmaking 64s to 70s sold at a price that means $36\frac{7}{8}$ cents clean landed Boston, which compares with $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the same grade at the end of the previous season. Some of this decline may be due to the fact that the offerings at the opening were mostly burry, but not all. Other cabled clean landed costs were 38 cents for 64s combing, $38\frac{3}{4}$ cents for 64s to 70s best topmaking and $37\frac{1}{4}$ cents for 64s topmaking.

Japan and England were the chief buyers, with America taking little.

The results of the Sydney opening are not regarded as conclusive enough as a basis for future calculations, but they are indicative that there has not yet been developed abroad the desired strong upward swing in wool values.

Who Benefits From Higher Prices?

RECENT improvements in the wool market should emphasize to growers the value of cooperative marketing. During shearing time, it will be recalled, the National Wool Marketing Corporation deplored the extent to which many growers were turning their wools to dealers at prices only a cent a pound or less above the cooperative advances. Such trades were below the actual market then existing.

Since that time the market has strengthened and further advances are in prospect. The prices at which wools are selling now represent a substantial advance over what was being paid by dealers at shearing time or the prices used by the Cooperative as the basis for its advances. Growers who consigned to the Cooperative will benefit from this market improvement and any additional improvement before the close of the season. But what will become of the margin between the price received by the grower who sold outright at a low price and what the dealer who obtained his wool will get for it?

The answer to this question is that no matter what system is used in selling wool the grower pays the bill of selling. When he sells to a dealer the price he receives is scaled down to allow plenty of margin for freight, handling charges, interest, insurance, soliciting cost and a margin of profit. In addition, there is always figured in a safe margin for the employment of very expert marketing skill to sell the wool. This selling service is ex-

pert but it enters the picture only when the wool has left the hands of the grower.

Now the picture is entirely different in the Cooperative method of marketing wool. The grower still pays the freight, handling charges, interest, insurance and for the marketing skill necessary to sell wool. However, the big difference lies in the fact that the marketing skill employed by the Cooperative works for the grower rather than for the individual who seeks to build up a fortune handling the grower's product.

It becomes increasingly apparent that a large volume of the wool taken by dealers at very low prices during shearing time will net them nice margins of profit. Had this wool gone through Cooperative channels the spread in revenue would have been distributed among growers. The National Wool Marketing Corporation recently sold approximately 500,000 pounds of original bag Territory fine wool at prices which will net the growers 2 cents a pound above the advance they received. Moreover, the advance made on this particular wool was thought to be excessive at the time. Several sales of fleece wools have been made at prices which represent a full 4-cent spread to the grower over the advance.

In as much as the grower actually pays the marketing bill under either system it would seem to be only sound business that he continue to patronize that system which assures him the most for his money—which assuredly is the Cooperative way.

J. B. Wilson

August Sales of 1931 Wool by the Corporation

THE total sales by the Corporation in August amounted to 5,037,491 pounds of grease wool, and 247,250 pounds of tops (652,300 pounds of grease wool). The following are representative prices received for various grades from the different states:

Fine Staple

		Price Per lb. Clean Basis
100,000 lbs.	Territory	\$.62 1/2
7,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.60
100,000 lbs.	Colorado (Graded)	.59

French Combing

3,000 lbs.	Texas	.58
8,750 lbs.	Soda Springs, Idaho	.60
8,750 lbs.	Colorado	.60

Half Blood Staple

26,000 lbs.	Montana	.58
50,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.58
20,000 lbs.	Colorado	.58
10,000 lbs.	Washington	.58
70,000 lbs.	Soda Springs	.57
20,000 lbs.	Territory	.58 1/2

Three-Eighths Staple

50,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.53
50,000 lbs.	Western Slope	.50
200,000 lbs.	Territory	.51
100,000 lbs.	Wyoming	.51

Three-Eighths Clothing

	Price Per lb. Clean Basis
8,000 lbs.	.41
50,000 lbs.	.45

Quarter Blood Staple

100,000 lbs.	.44 1/2
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22,000 lbs.	.39
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Quarter Blood Clothing

Combing Southern	.39
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Low Quarter Blood

Valley-Oregon	.38
Territory	.50
Territory	.40

Fleece Wools

Minnesota 1/4	.40
Iowa 3/8	.45
Choice Idaho	.52
Idaho 3/8	.51
Idaho 1/2	.58
Indiana 1/4	.38
Missouri 1/2	.50
Minnesota 1/4 Br.	.38
Wisconsin 1/4 Combing	.37
Missouri 1/4	.39
Illinois 1/2	.51
Michigan 1/4 Combing	.38 1/2
N. Y. 1/4 Combing	.38
Semi Br. Dakota	.52
Virginia 3/8 Combing	.44
California Med. Black	.35
Kentucky Med. Black	.31
Minnesota 1/4	.38
Kentucky Fine	.56
Iowa Fine	.58
Minnesota Semi Fine	.37
Dakota 1/4	.37
Michigan 1/4	.35

Original Bag

California	.50
Southern	.37
Idaho Medium	.48
New Mexico	.58
Nevada	.58
Colorado	.53
California	.48
Oregon	.56 1/4
Colorado	.57
Nevada	.55
Oregon	.59
Dakota	.56
Utah	.55 1/2
Washington	.57 1/2
Washington	.59
Wyoming	.62 1/2
New Mexico	.55
Texas	.55

Tops Wt. GREASE WOOL

Fine	(9,600)	.78 1/2
3/8 Oil	(12,500)	.71
1/2 Dry	(180,000)	.78
1/2 Dry	(13,200)	.71
Fine Oil	(57,000)	.88
1/2 Oil	(57,000)	.77 1/2
Fine Dry	(43,000)	.80
Dry 3/8	(25,000)	.68 1/2
Low 1/4 Oil	(5,000)	.49 1/2
Fine Oil	(100,000)	.83 1/2
Fine Dry	(150,000)	.78

A Test of Sheep Branding Fluids

By J. F. WILSON, *University of California*

FOR many years the wool growers of the United States have been urged by wool manufacturers to brand their sheep only with some substance which is soluble by commercial scouring methods. The motive which has prompted this request on the part of manufacturers is a logical one, since a loss of many

thousands of dollars annually in damaged cloth, felt, and in damage to machinery is directly traceable to "tar" or insoluble sheep branding liquids.

In the sorting process, the first step in preparing wool for scouring, the sorters remove the fleece twine and spread the fleece out on a sorter's table. The next step is to remove the brand. This is usually done by clipping the brand off with shears, in the case of combing wools, and in clothing wools by removing the entire staple which contains the brand. However, the brand is seldom if ever intact and small bits of "tarry" wool escape the sorter and pass on into subsequent manufacturing processes where they may cause the damage referred to.

At the Wyoming station Oviatt (Wyo. Sta. Bu. 93, 1912) tested six different branding fluids for solubility and permanence. Two of these, Kemps and Sherwin-Williams "Harmless," are involved in the present experiment. Oviatt concluded that the "Harmless" did not scour out, while Kemps was the only one of those tested which scoured out perfectly. None of the six different materials lasted throughout the year. As a result of the Wyoming experiment and of effective advertisement of the product, Kemps has come to be widely used over a large portion of the country.

Textile processes in recent years have all been speeded up. The Wyoming tests involved scouring the wools for 20 minutes at 130°F. At the present time many mills, especially worsted mills, use temperatures not over 125°F. and the wool passes through three scouring bowls and into the rinse in about 10 minutes from the time it leaves the feed apron. It is apparent, therefore, that to meet the demands of modern mill practice, the temperature of the bath and the time involved must both be less than that allowed by Oviatt.

In the experiment here reported, the technique of scouring was that described in California Station Bul. 447 entitled "A method of Obtaining the Clean Weights of Individual Fleeces of Wool." For experimental purposes some "factor of safety" should be used. The brands should



Good for the Wool Grower but not for the Manufacturer.

Top, Brand as applied.

Center, Five Months later.

Bottom, One year later, still legible.

This brand lasted a year but was insoluble in scouring.



Good for the Manufacturers but not for the Wool Grower.

Top, Brand as applied.

Center, Five Months later.

Bottom, One year later.

This brand was almost completely soluble, even in a mild scouring solution, but it did not last on the sheep.

scour out within the minimum time, at the lowest temperature and using the mildest scouring solutions employed in industry. For this test, temperature was held at 120°F: the wools gently agitated for three minutes in each of three tubs, and the scouring liquor employed was cocoanut oil soap with the addition of 60 grams of soda ash to each 7 gallons of water. It is felt that any brand completely soluble in the solution described would also be completely soluble in commercial scouring.

The sheep used were all purebred Rambouillet ewes in the University of California flock at Davis. The sheep were shorn by machine on March 28 and 29, and the branding was done March 31, 1930. The brands were of wood and were identical in specifications except for the shape of the letters. Each branding liquid was opened, thoroughly stirred, and a quantity sufficient partially to immerse the brand was poured out. A new tin pan was used to hold each liquid so that there would be no danger of mixing the products of different manufacturers. Whenever any one brand had to be used two or more times it was wiped clean before use.

The plan followed was to put on one side of the ewe two brands of a particular product. One of the brands was removed at the end of five months, the usual growth period of California fall wools, and scoured; the other was removed at the end of a year and scoured. Thus both solubility and weather resistance were studied. Each ewe was photographed on both sides when the brands were applied, again at the end of 6 months, and a third time at the close of the year.

Before giving the detailed results of the experiment it should be mentioned, in fairness to the manufacturers who donated their products for the test, that not all of the liquids were made for the specific purpose of branding sheep. "Oronite Roof Paint" for instance was included because certain sheepmen in the Sacramento Valley were using it

to brand sheep with. Rogers Brushing Lacquer was used, not because the manufacturer recommended it as a sheep marker, but because the author had found lacquers more impervious to weather when used on wood than most paints. Furthermore not all of the substances made specifically as sheep marking liquids were claimed to be soluble. Indeed several of them are not supposed to wash out, but are sold presumably on account of weather resistance. Finally it should be understood that in some cases the products represent the efforts of manufacturers to turn out a suitable branding fluid, samples of which were submitted to the writer to ascertain whether or not the product was actually satisfactory. From these remarks and from the fact that the results represent only one year's work it can be seen that in most cases failure of the brand to scour out or to last on the sheep casts no reflection on the maker, unless the product has been publicly advertised as to permanence and solubility.

The marking fluids tested, with the brands used to represent them, are given below.

The first brands were shorn off August 11, 1930. Within one month after the brands were applied, the RL denoting Rogers Brushing

Lacquer, had completely disappeared. All of the other brands with the exception of MG Mintra Green and FR6 Fullers red 6004 were fairly legible. These two were indistinct, possibly due to the fact that the liquid was so thin that the brands when applied, were not as heavy as most of the others. A study of the photographs of each brand, taken on August 11, 1930, indicates that all of the brands with the possible exception of those mentioned will last during 5 or 6 months of hot dry weather such as prevails in the Sacramento Valley in the summer.

On March 23, 1931, 8 days less than a year after the sheep were branded, they were again photographed and the remaining brand removed. The following order of legibility was indicated:

Fairly legible: SR, SB, O, MBL.

Traces of brand: PB, KER, KEB, MB, FG6.

Very faint traces: FG8, KB, PR, KR.

Obliterated: * SG, FR6, NR, SGP, MR, NB, MG, FR8, RL.

*Scouring tests showed that with the exception of RL, some of the branding liquid had persisted throughout the year, even though the brand could not be read.

The above list shows that a few branding liquids are fairly satisfactory but the majority of those

THE MARKING FLUIDS TESTED

BRAND	NAME	COLOR	MAKER
SR	Harmless Sheep Marking Liquid	Red	Sherwin-Williams, Cleveland, Ohio
SB	" " " "	Black	" " "
SG	" " " "	Green	" " "
SRP	Sheep Marking Paint	Red	" " "
SGP	" " "	Green	" " "
O	Oronite Roof Paint	Black	Standard Oil Company
MBL	Mintra Sheep Branding Liquid	Blue	Minehart-Traylor Co., Denver, Colo.
MB	" " " "	Black	" " "
MR	" " " "	Red	" " "
MG	" " " "	Green	" " "
PB	Pabco Sheep Branding Paint 6675	Black	The Paraffine Companies, Inc., S. F.
PR	" " " " 6674	Red	" " "
KER	Cooper's Marking Fluid	Red	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago
KEB	" " "	Black	" " "
KR	Kemp's Branding Liquid	Red	" " "
KB	" " "	Black	" " "
FG6	Fuller's Sheep Marking Paint 6006	Green	W. P. Fuller and Co., S. F.
FG8	" " " " 8797	Green	W. P. Fuller and Co., S. F.
FR6	" " " " 6004	Red	" " " " "
FR8	" " " " 8487	Red	" " " " "
NR	Nason's Sheep Marking Ink	Red	R. N. Nason & Co., S. F.
NB	" " " "	Black	R. N. Nason & Co., S. F.
RL	Roger's Brushing Lacquer	Brown	Detroit White Lead Works, Detroit

tested, from the sheepman's point of view, leave much to be desired. It would seem also that green marking fluids are not as satisfactory as other colors.

Scouring Test

So much of the branding fluids applied had come off during the year, that a scouring test of the brands taken off at 12 months could not be intelligently made. The first brands, removed August 11, 1930, at the end of about 5 months, were scoured, and gave the following results:

(Listed approximately in order; number one being the most soluble).

1. KR Kemp's red.
2. KB Kemp's black.
3. FG8 Fuller's green 8797.
4. NB Nason's black.
5. FR6 Fuller's red 6004.
6. NR Nason's red.
7. KER Cooper's red.
8. MR Mintra red.
9. FR8 Fuller's red 8487.
10. KEB Cooper's black.
11. FG6 Fuller's green 6006.
12. MB Mintra black.

The following branding fluids were apparently insoluble:

- SR Sherwin-Williams red.
 SRP Sherwin-Williams red paint.
 O Oronite roof paint.
 MBL Mintra blue.
 PR Pabco red.
 SGP Sherwin-Williams green paint.
 SB Sherwin-Williams black.
 SG Sherwin-Williams green.
 PB Pabco black.

(MR Mintra green and RL Rogers Brushing Lacquer not listed).

Comparing this list with the list showing legibility at the end of the year it will be seen that every one of the brands called "fairly legible" are apparently completely insoluble, while those brands which the elements obliterated during the year were in general the most soluble.

To ask a brand to stay on a sheep during twelve months is asking a good deal. The sheep itself, through the secretions of the sebaceous and sudoriferous glands in the skin is

actually manufacturing small quantities of soap and considerable quantities of potassium salts. The action of these, combined with rain and snow, is severe. The sheepman expects the brand to last 12 months under these conditions, yet the manufacturer expects the same brand to wash out completely when he uses man-made soap, sodium salts and warm water. It is somewhat

analogous to eating your cake and having it too.

Very probably a branding fluid which would meet the requirements of wool grower and wool manufacturer could be worked out, if sufficient incentive were provided to the chemists of the country. This preliminary trial at the California station indicates that the problem is yet to be solved.

The Drouth Relief Conference

ON August 17 and 18 a conference on drouth relief for which the call was originally issued by Governor Geo. H. Dern of Utah, was attended by over 100 representatives of state departments of agriculture, extension departments, railroads, and livestock organizations from the western states.

The planning for this conference and the arrangements for issuing the call were worked out during the Salt Lake conference of agricultural economists and extension workers of the various states held July 27, 28, and 29.

On August 17, a survey of crop livestock conditions in the twelve western states was presented, showing conditions below 60 per cent of normal in most of California, Nevada, western Utah, eastern Montana, and western North and South Dakota; a condition of around 60 to 70 per cent was reported for the southern portions of Oregon, and Idaho, southwest portions of Wyoming and northeastern Utah. In the remainder of the western area conditions were reported as from 70 to 80 per cent or higher.

To meet this situation the conference made the following recommendations:

1. Reductions of one-half in railroad rates on livestock and feeds from and to drouth counties.
2. Greatest possible use of local feeds available; intelligent handling of feeder livestock.
3. Survey of fall and winter ranges, extension of forest grazing season, improve-

ments on ranges in forests and on public domain.

4. Utilization of local financial facilities to greatest possible extent to save breeding flocks and herds; use of unexpended balance in federal drouth relief appropriation for use in loans or in financing livestock loan companies, credit corporations, etc.

5. Opposing moratoriums as in the end harmful to those they are intended to help.

6. Local agencies to handle cases of human suffering as far as possible; with appeals to the Red Cross, where necessary.

7. Suspension of payment to settlers on such federal reclamation projects as received an inadequate water supply during 1931.

Since the adjournment of the conference announcement has been made from Washington that federal funds are available to be used in making loans for the feeding of livestock in western drouth areas.

It is stipulated, however, that the government must have an interest in the collateral along with the other institutions carrying present loans on the same livestock. Specific amounts are prescribed in terms of cents per head per month to be loaned for the purchase of feed to carry horses, cattle and sheep. The loan limit to one individual or company is \$1000, which apparently means that the present federal aid is chiefly intended for the benefit of farmers and small livestock concerns.

It was also indicated by the Secretary of Agriculture that his approval would be given to the making of appropriations by the coming Congress of larger amounts for 1932 seed loans.

Yardage Charges at Stock Yards Markets

IN continuation of the efforts of the National Wool Growers Association to secure reductions in marketing charges, as reported in recent issues of the Wool Grower, the following letter was addressed to the managers of the stock yard companies and presidents of livestock exchanges at five markets:

Dear Sir:

We suppose that you must have heard a good deal about the effort that is being made by this association and western livestock interests generally to effect some economies in marketing expenses. I do not need to tell you anything about the ruinous prices which all sheepmen are now taking at all the markets. These prices have continued for so long and the prospects for recovery to old levels are so poor that we think it is quite reasonable and proper to expect some early concessions all along the line in the various marketing charges.

It has been proposed that the stock yard companies and the commission men should make a voluntary cut of 25 per cent in their rates, to continue over some agreed length of time.

We have been forced to come to the idea that there is no probability of commodity prices and service charges returning to the levels of 1929 and previous years. Of course, we do not consider that a rate published to suit the present conditions would likely be a proper one for an indefinite period. The fact is that the 25 per cent cut now would not correspond to the change in commodity values.

You must, of course, know something of the extremely bitter and hostile feeling that is developing in the western producing sections toward all those interests that are maintaining old rates of charges. We have tried to put ourselves in your position and in doing so still feel that it would be good business to make a substantial reduction now for some stated period.

When things have become more nearly settled down under the new economic conditions, it should be possible fairly to study general values and to determine just service charges for the future.

Your reply and suggestions for securing early action will be appreciated.

Yours truly,
F. R. Marshall,
Secretary.

Replies have been received from the stock yard companies as follows:

Omaha

Dear Mr. Marshall: August 10, 1931

Referring to your letter of recent date, with reference to reduction in charges at this market:

I am sure you are aware that this company is always ready and willing to make as low charges as possible, at all times, commensurate with the service performed.

We have endeavored to keep our facilities to the highest standard possible, so that clients of this market might be afforded every convenience toward securing the greatest return for his product, with the least possible expense attached thereto and we have attempted to scale our feed charges downward, or upward, as the general market fluctuations occur.

We can assure you that in the future our rates will be maintained at as low a figure as can possibly be, value of service and all things considered.

Yours truly,
W. H. Schellberg,
Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
August 8, 1931

Sioux City

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of July 29, with reference to a 25 per cent reduction in our charges at this market:

We realize the condition the livestock industry is in at the present time, and want you to feel assured that we are at all times willing to do our part in aiding that industry, and will be more than pleased to make reductions in any of our charges when we can consistently do so without impairing the service which all shippers are entitled to when consigning their shipments to this market.

We have consistently, for the past two years, reduced our charges for feeds, and will continue to do so whenever the market warrants it. In other words, when the market prices for feeds decline the company at all times arranges to have these declines reflect in the reduction of our feed charges.

This company desires to have and to maintain at all times, the most modern and up-to-date facilities for the yarding, feeding, watering, care and sale of livestock, and to give the most efficient service in the unloading, yarding, weighing and handling of livestock when shipped to this market, and will at all times endeavor to keep our charges for the use of such facilities and service down to the lowest possible minimum.

Yours truly,
G. F. Silknitter,
Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
August 8, 1931

St. Paul

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of July 29th:

The yardage or service rates at South St. Paul are now and have been for the past nine or ten years, from sixteen to twenty

per cent less than those prevailing at other primary markets. This is brought about by an early conflict between federal and state regulatory authority. In addition to this handicap, the considerable increase in percentage of receipts by truck as compared to rail receipts has resulted in serious decreases in revenue, notwithstanding the fact that truck arrivals pay a slightly higher service rate. The added expense for handling such receipts exceeds the increased rate, and very little feed is used. We are thus deprived of a considerable revenue which was previously available to us, and it is only by the most strict economy in operating that we have been able to maintain reasonable earnings without impairing the high character of service demanded by our patrons.

Our local marketing agencies and shippers generally understand and appreciate this situation; we have before us no requests for reductions in marketing charges other than yours. We recently had a request from the Montana Stock Growers Association to reduce the price of hay, but were unable to do so without a readjustment of yardage rates to the basis of other markets.

Our experience over many years indicates to us that the livestock producer gets more for his money in stock yards service and market privileges than from any other factor in the marketing process, and while we fully appreciate the position in which the producer now finds himself, we do not believe that producers would be satisfied with any less service than they are now getting.

Yours very truly,
T. E. Good,
President.

Kansas City

August 7, 1931

Dear Mr. Marshall:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 28th ult, concerning charges for service and feed at the central live stock markets.

We appreciate fully the condition of the sheep people at this time, and assure you that it is our desire to assist in every way possible to alleviate that condition, but of course you realize that the stock yards business, as well as other industries, is feeling the present depression just as much as the sheepmen.

The second paragraph of your letter proposes that the stock yards companies and commission men should make a voluntary cut of 25 per cent in their rates to continue over some agreed length of time.

As far as the stock yards company is concerned I am sure that further consideration will cause you to realize that that would be an impractical proposition, because if stock yards companies once began adjusting their charges on cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules as prices fluctuated up or down we would be in continuous trouble.

The matter of charges at the central markets is a big proposition with a good many angles. It involves a large investment and many expenses over which we have no control, such as taxes, insurance, etc., and rather than attempt to go further into the subject by letter we are going to have our western representative, Mr. Blake, call on you and give you some of these angles that we are up against in this matter.

With kindest personal regards, we beg to remain

Yours very truly,
W. H. Weeks,
Vice President.

Chicago

August 12, 1931

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I duly received your letter on the subject of reduction of charges in connection with marketing sheep and lambs. I have asked our Mr. John T. Caine to discuss this matter further with you.

We thoroughly appreciate the serious condition of the western sheepmen and I trust their campaign for a reduction in marketing costs will be productive of good results. However, referring specifically to feed charges at our yards, whatever they might be, it would make very little difference owing to the fact, of which you are aware, that practically all of the western sheep are fed the last time at yards outside and near Chicago but with which we have no connection and very little feeding of these sheep is done here.

If we reduce our feed charges, the reduction must be given to all alike. It is a very serious matter to us and in this case would be of no material assistance to the western sheepmen.

As to our yardage rates, they are under scrutiny at all times and are kept so reasonable that it has been impossible for us to secure what is admitted to be a reasonable return. Our net revenue, despite our efforts at reducing expenses, has fallen to the lowest point it has ever been. A reduction of 25 per cent would amount to 2 cents per head which certainly would not make any appreciable improvement of the unfortunate situation in the sheep industry.

Mr. Caine expects to see you again shortly and will be glad to further discuss this matter with you.

Yours very truly,
O. T. Henkle,
V.-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

Immediately upon receiving the above letter from the Chicago Union Stock Yard Company, the following wire was sent to Mr. Henkle, to which no reply has come:

Reference your letter twelfth, sheepmen endeavoring bring all items expense into line and two cents yardage cut Chicago would be highly appreciated; also good business for your market.

Wyoming's Twenty-Eighth Convention

WYOMING wool growers met in their twenty-eighth annual convention on August 6, 7, 8, at Rawlins. There was a good attendance from most parts of the state and Rawlins people furnished every form of hospitality and entertainment in a way that has made famous the largest western town that is founded nearly altogether upon the business of sheep raising.

A full day's work by the executive committee put the organization's business affairs, reports, and resolutions in such good shape that there was no confusion occasioned by committee meetings on the convention days, and much opportunity was given to consider and debate all resolutions on important topics in advance of their presentation on the convention floor.

There was considerable discussion upon the resolution pertaining to the public lands, which question was dealt with on the first day in the addresses of Dr. A. G. Crane, president of the University of Wyoming, and the Hon. Perry W. Jenkins, Wyoming's member on the President's Public Lands Commission. As finally adopted by unanimous vote, the resolution read:

Resolved; That the Wyoming Wool Growers Association is in favor of having United States cede all of the remaining public lands to the respective states, without reservation.

The annual address of President Thomas Cooper, delivered at the first session, dealt in a constructive and courageous way with problems of grazing lands, taxation, marketing and production. At the Thursday afternoon and Friday morning sessions, the speakers in addition to those mentioned were Col. E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Dean J. A. Hill of the College of Agriculture, Wyoming University, Vice President F. W. Robinson of the Union Pacific System, and J. B. Wilson, who spoke on the operation of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. He was preceded by L. U. Edgeheill,

vice president of Draper & Company, who dealt in detail with the methods of appraising Corporation wools on arrival and the preparation of selling lines. Mr. D. A. Jay, county agent at Buffalo, discussed contract lamb feeding.

Friday afternoon was given over to the work of the National Wool Growers Association and the plans and results of the Eat More Lamb campaign. President Hagenbarth spoke first upon the need and value of stronger organization by wool growers. The increasing of the demand for lamb, he asserted, "is strictly a dollars and cents affair for every producer. It can certainly be accomplished in a way and at a cost that will benefit every producer to an extent one hundred times greater than the amount asked for carrying the work."

Mr. Erle Racey, for the National Association, presented the Eat More Lamb plan by use of charts, but with new emphasis on many points that have arisen during the progress of this work in Texas, California, Montana, Oregon, and Colorado. Among these is the great value of the undertaking in organization building and the advantage to associations of the use of the five-year acceptance form which largely removes the necessity of annual efforts in dues collection. Mr. Racey was followed by the Secretary of the National Association, after which there was an open discussion of the question in which over a dozen prominent members endorsed the plan.

Five-year pledges amounting to over \$4000 were signed during the convention and a schedule of 19 local meetings arranged to be concluded on September 19. These will be under the direction of local committees and the lamb promotion plan will be presented by Mr. Racey.

The convention was addressed on Saturday morning by United States Senator Robert D. Carey, C. N. Arnett, president of the Intermountain Livestock Marketing Associa-

ation, and James Coon, as a representative of the Federal Farm Board.

Saturday afternoon was a business session at which resolutions and committee reports were discussed and acted upon. A special committee on shearing rates reported that a representative of the shearers' union had proposed an 11-cent rate for 1932 and 12½ cents for 1933. The committee was of the opinion that 10 cents should be the maximum next year, but no action was taken by the convention.

Resolutions, other than those referred to above, as adopted by the convention included:

Be It Resolved, That we are opposed to the creation of any new national parks, or federal game preserves, or the enlargement of those now existing, and we also oppose the creation of new national forests or enlargement of those now established within the state of Wyoming.

* * *

Be It Resolved, That we urge President Hoover and Secretary Hyde to cancel or refund all 1931 forest grazing fees except such amounts as will be necessary to provide the counties with customary amounts for road and school purposes. We consider that an increase of over 50 per cent in forest grazing fees in the last four years is unfair and unjustifiable, and the present scale of fees is out of line with economic conditions now surrounding the cattle and sheep industries of the forest states.

* * *

Resolved, That we condemn as dishonest the practice of selling reworked wool (commonly called "shoddy"), under the trade name "All Wool." We reaffirm our endorsement of the French-Capper Truth-in-Fabric Bill, and urge all associations interested in agriculture and livestock in the neighboring states to work to secure the passage of state laws similar to the Wyoming Truth-in-Fabric Act;

Be It Further Resolved, That the members of this association give constant aid to the Wyoming Truth-in-Fabric Committee in its efforts to bring about a compliance with the above act.

* * *

Be It Resolved, That the Wyoming Wool Growers Association do vigorously protest against the present valuation on grazing land, and insist that the State Board of Equalization grant us a reduction to the actual producing value of all agricultural and grazing land.

Be It Resolved, That the Agricultural Department of the University of Wyoming be requested to make an investigation and report on tax conditions in Wyoming as between the agricultural and livestock interests and other property.

Resolved, That all stock yards and commission charges should be reduced by at least 25 per cent, and that we ask stock yards companies and commission houses to request the permission of the Secretary of Agriculture to make such reductions effective immediately.

Reductions in Feed Charges at Stock Yards

LOWERED charges for feed have recently been put into effect at many of the stock yards. A list of such changes furnished by Mr. A. W. Miller, chief of the Packers and Stockyard Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is printed below.

Seattle, Washington

Wheat, reduced from \$2.25 to \$2.00 per cwt.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Corn, reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Wheat, reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Barley, reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Effective August 15, 1931

Denver, Colorado

Prairie Hay, (on fence), reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.40 per cwt.

Prairie Hay, (fed), reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Alfalfa Hay, (on fence), reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.40 per cwt.

Alfalfa Hay, (fed), reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Corn, reduced from \$1.30 to \$1.20 per cwt.

Effective July 6, 1931

Omaha, Nebraska

Alfalfa, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.625 per cwt.

Effective August 26, 1931

Prairie Hay reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.12½ per cwt.

Corn reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per bushel measure.

Effective September 10, 1931

Kansas City, Missouri

Prairie Hay, reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.10 per cwt.

Alfalfa Hay, reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Corn, reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per bushel.

Bedding, reduced from 75 cents to 60 cents per bale.

Effective September 5, 1931

Wichita, Kansas

Alfalfa, reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Effective August 12, 1931

Corn, reduced from \$1.45 to \$1.30 per cwt.

Effective June 27, 1931

St. Joseph, Missouri

Prairie Hay reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.10 per cwt.

Alfalfa Hay reduced from \$1.70 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Bedding reduced from 75 cents to 60 cents per bale.

Corn reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per bushel measure.

Effective September 8, 1931

Sioux City, Iowa

Prairie Hay reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.15 per cwt.

Alfalfa Hay reduced from \$1.70 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Corn reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per bushel.

Oats reduced from 80 cents to 60 cents per bushel.

Effective September 11, 1931

Chicago, Illinois

Corn reduced from \$1.35 to \$1.25 per bushel measure.

Effective September 9, 1931

An announcement has also been made that effective August 1 pasture charges at Valley, Nebraska, will be 4 cents the first day, 3 cents the next two days, and 2 cents thereafter, with no service charge. Alfalfa hay at the Laramie Yards, also under the supervision of the Union Pacific System, is now being fed at \$32 per ton.

The Empire Wool Conference

By A. C. MILLS
Melbourne, July 15, 1931

WHAT with conferences, conventions, and ram sales, the past month has been full of interest for sheep breeders in Australia, the outstanding event being the Empire Wool Conference. This was opened in Melbourne on June 22, and attended by delegates, representing all the various aspects of the industry, from South Africa, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth. A mere reading of the reports and resolutions might tend to convey an impression that little of a tangible nature was accomplished, but speaking as an on-looker I can say that a spirit of co-operation and coordination was there, and it is generally believed that the ultimate benefit will be material.

The opening address of Sir Graham Waddell, chairman of the conference, sounded the dominant note of the whole proceedings, i.e., self-help and a determination on the part of wool men to battle through without calling in government assistance, or interfering in any way with the law of supply and demand by the arbitrary fixation of prices.

Sir Graham's speech was followed with an address by Sir John Higgens, chairman of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, which propounded a somewhat revolutionary scheme for the stabilization or insurance of wool values. Stated as briefly as possible (Sir John took well over an hour to explain it), the proposal provides for the creation of Australian, African and New Zealand associations capitalized by means of a percentage levy on all wool disposed of in the countries concerned, that would have for their prime object the insurance to growers of an average annual price over a defined period for each type of wool produced. Under such a stabilization scheme, he said, the value of wool might be subject to slight rises and falls, but with control through a central organization, there should

not, in the collective realization of Australian or Empire clips, be a variation of more than 1 cent a pound of grease wool during a cycle of 10 or 12 years. Regulation of this character could not, he held, by any reasonable interpretation of the word stabilization be converted into fixation of prices.

The following was quoted by Sir John Higgens as an example of how the plan would operate: It is supposed that there is an Australian clip weighing 745,000,000 pounds, and it is intended to stabilize the value or "insure" the price on a flat rate basis of say 16 cents per pound for cycles of ten years. Accordingly the clip is appraised on the basis as it comes into store, and an advance made on the basis of 16 cents fourteen days after appraisement. Adjustments, if any, in actual returns would be effected at the close of each wool year or season when the whole clip had been sold.

Any surplus returns over the 16 cents a pound advanced would be allocated as follows: 82.5 per cent to wool growers, 10 per cent towards the creation of capital for the association, 5 per cent stabilization or insurance, 2.5 per cent for research fund. When the capital of, say, \$10,000,000 had accumulated, the percentage deduction for the building up of capital could be eliminated or reduced, and only sufficient deduction made to maintain the capital for the "Australian unit" of the Empire scheme at the figure. A similar policy would be observed in regard to the insurance fund. The growers' interests in the capital and insurance funds might be issued in the form of bonds or certificates bearing a low rate of interest.

The scheme was referred to a sub-committee for consideration, which recommended that the idea of insuring wool against falling markets should be investigated by an inde-

pendent authority. The recommendations were adopted.

It may be mentioned in passing that three other lengthy schemes which advocated price fixing were turned down by the conference, but not without some heart burning outside. In spite of resolutions expressing abhorrence of price fixation passed then, and at other different meetings of graziers' associations, there is a feeling among what may be called the small wool growers that the only thing that can save them is the determination of a minimum price below which wool should not be sold or exported. Unfortunately the federal government has an itch for controlling commodities and it is quite possible that an appeal to it from the disgruntled growers may result in a compulsory wool pool.

In addition to resolutions opposing price fixing, the conference passed a motion affirming that the best method of disposing of the wool clip is by auction sale. Another agreed to, urged that attention be given to economic research, particularly in regard to the gap between prices of the raw material and those of woolen goods.

The conference decided that while each Dominion should be responsible for wool publicity in its own territory it was necessary to appoint a representative from each country to act as a committee for the collection of information regarding publicity and the interchange of suggestions. That committee would also control any advertising that might be determined on in countries outside the Dominions.

The annual convention of the Graziers Federal Council was held a few days prior to the above conference.

The too prevalent practice of certain trades offering for sale woolen goods which contain a proportion of synthetic and other fibers without the fact being disclosed to the purchaser, was debated at length. The convention decided that it would be in the interest of growers, manufacturers and retailers of wool if legislation were passed making it

an offense to offer for sale as wool, fabrics that contain more than 10 per cent of other fibers, or to sell woolen goods which are not clearly branded with the percentage of adulteration.

There was also a discussion upon the possibilities of developing trade with eastern countries, and a special subcommittee was appointed to investigate the chances of stimulating the use of wool in China, Japan, and elsewhere, and to recommend what steps should be taken to procure further wool markets in the East.

The annual conference between the Australian Woolgrowers Council and the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers followed the graziers' convention, its purpose being to estimate the 1931-32 clip.

The figures arrived at were 2,942,500 bales, which if realized, will constitute a record production for the Commonwealth. Last season's total is estimated to have been 2,728,000 bales and that for 1929-30, the present record, 2,867,000 bales.

It was estimated by the conference that 2,675,000 bales would be received through Australian brokers' stores for offering in the Commonwealth during 1931-32, and that 267,500 bales, including skin wools, would be sold privately or shipped direct oversea. It was agreed that the main selling season should extend from August 31, 1931, to about the end of May 1932. The quantity of wool to be offered before Christmas was fixed at 1,287,000 bales.

credit seriously. Iowa and Nebraska have been the principal buyers and the biggest volume has been done at Omaha. Up to September few thin lambs had gone into territory east of the Mississippi, which means a shortage of early "comebacks," light winter receipts at eastern markets and liberal orders at Chicago and elsewhere in the West. The velvet on this crop of lambs is going to the killer, retailer and feeder.

Feeder lambs have been realizing as much or more money, market considered, at Omaha, Denver, and Ogden than Chicago, on which only one construction can be placed: demand is lacking in eastern territory. Possibly that section has been laying out in expectancy of a 4 to 5 cent market, which is not likely to materialize. Colorado has been a laggard, but in August showed a disposition to come into camp, \$5.25 being paid freely at Denver. One string of lambs went from Ogden, Utah, to McLean County, Ill., late in August at \$4.75, or better than the Chicago price. Under such conditions few thin western lambs are going east of Missouri River markets.

Feeders may change their tactics but the money situation is against them. It may be a good thing for western feeders on the winter market, as when territory east of Chicago goes into the winter with a lot of lambs on feed, killers down that way are able to satisfy their needs near home, keeping out of market competition. Western lambs have been offered on contract in Indiana at 8 cents per pound for the gain. Ex-Governor McCray figured it out, concluding that on an investment of \$5.75 per hundred at present feed cost and a 25-pound gain, \$7.50 at selling time would pay out, and so decided to invest.

Every lamb in the 1931 crop that does not go direct to the shambles, will be fed out and that there will be enough to go around is probable. Considering the fact that summer demand at a spread of \$7.50@8.50 has been broad and that few have sold below \$7.75, there is reason to be mildly optimistic concerning the

Mr. Poole's Views on the Lamb Feeding Situation

FEEDERS have been overlooking a bet, if there is anything in past performance. They have stood pat for a \$5.25@5.75 market, letting killers get anything with sufficient weight and flesh to make a passable carcass by paying a premium of 25 cents per hundred. Feeder psychology had thin lambs pegged at \$5 earlier in the season, prompted probably by those financing them. In taking this position they ignored cost of making gains which is at the lowest level in many years, the result being a wide spread between fats and feeders of about \$2.50 per hundred, whereas for many years the two types frequently sold at a parity. Late in August the best feeders were selling at \$5.75; the packer top on western fat lambs was \$8.25, which may be termed an abnormal situation without fear of contradiction.

Last winter gains cost 7 to 8 cents per pound; at present and prospective prices of small grains, good feeders can put on weight at 5 to 6 cents per pound. Between the cost of a carload of thin lambs and the present value of a carload of fat stock, based

on 20,000 pounds, the feeder has a margin of \$500 and at present feed prices that money will feed out two carloads. This, of course, is predicated on maintenance of current prices for fat lambs, \$8@8.25, which from the viewpoint of a skeptic may not happen, yet there is good reason for assuming that it will as lamb always finds broader outlets during cold weather and the price record of last winter justifies such expectation. An \$8 average on the crop of fed lambs to be marketed during the winter will pay good prices for the feed. A considerable number of western lambs have gone into corn belt feeders' hands on a gain payment basis of 7 to 8 cents per pound, which means velvet to the feeder.

An unfortunate banking situation has doubtless operated adversely to feeding lamb trade. Said a Michigan man: "We are prepared to go as far as the banks will let us, but so far we have been hobbled." That tells the story briefly. The Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan banking crisis, coupled with the Chicago debacle in which nearly 100 banks cracked within a few months, reduced the feeders'

outcome of winter feeding operations. With a prospective shortage of early "comebacks" the market is due to pick up late in September, if it runs true to present form. Indications of a deficient fall and early winter supply of good lambs are not lacking and when killers cannot get that type they go to less desirable grades. With Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming close to the end of the fat lamb loading season and only the mountain crop to come from Montana, there is justification for assuming that the low spot has passed; indeed, a flurry would not surprise the trade. The dilatory element must come into the market for feeders sooner or later and nothing would stimulate buying from that source more than a 9-cent market for fat lambs. Stress may be laid on the fact that the pick of the native crop has been marketed as grass conditions forced them in. Natives go to so many small points that the crop melts away. Many light native lambs will be fed out on cheap grain, delaying their visit to the butcher.

Packaged Meats to Carry Government Grade Labels

PACKAGED meats labeled with a U. S. Department of Agriculture certificate of quality is the latest innovation in the retailing of meats.

Retail sales under this new system which is used by a group of food stores in New York have been reported to department officials as having increased from 20 to 40 per cent in individual stores. There are 85 stores in the group.

The meat is examined by a government grader at a central plant where each wholesale cut is stamped with the appropriate "U. S." grade. Each cut is placed in a sanitary package, or carton covered with a transparent wrapper and a government grade label is affixed so that the consumer may see at a glance the government certificate of qual-

ity. The packages are then placed in a special refrigerated container and distributed among retail stores.

This innovation is an extension of the beef grading and stamping service inaugurated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics several years ago for the purpose of carrying the grade designation from packer to consumer. Consumers in a dozen or more cities now can buy individual cuts of beef and lamb stamped with a government certificate of quality. The service is self-supporting from the standpoint of federal expense as it is paid for by the packers and dealers who use it. Indicative of its growing popularity is the fact that in the last month more than 12,000,000 pounds of beef was government graded and stamped.

Returns on the Sydney Ram Sale

CURRENT economic conditions and the low prices ruling for wool made stud breeders look forward to the big annual ram fair which takes place in Sydney early in July with a feeling of doubt. Fortunately realization falsified anticipation and though the market was erratic excellent prices were obtained for some of the best sheep on offer. The 2218 Merino rams sold at auction averaged \$84.70 per head, compared with 2592 that averaged \$60 in 1930. That comparison, however, is misleading unless it is explained that the top lots this year were a good deal better than those of 1930. The general quality was also somewhat superior, breeders having realized that it would be useless to send in low grade sheep. Flock rams met with a poor demand and many were passed in.

The best individual breeder's sale was that of Charles Mills (Uardry) Limited, who sold 41 rams for an average of \$915.12. Their top price, and the top price of the fair, was

\$3390 paid for an extra special stud ram. Other high prices realized at auction for Merinos were \$3024, \$2116.80, \$2016 and \$1764. The best figure paid for a long wool was the \$226.80 bid for a Border Leicester ram. Corriedales sold to \$156.24.

A. C. Mills

English Suffolk and Hampshire Sheep Sales

AT the Suffolk Sheep Society show and sale held at Ipswich, England, on August 5 and 6, a top of \$894.25 was made on a ram lamb sold by Messrs. Ewer & Pawsey. The ram stood third in the single classes of the show. Other high prices for individual rams included \$664.30, \$638.75 and \$613.20. The highest average made by pens of five ram lambs was \$324.14, obtained by Mr. Frank Sainsbury.

In the sales of ewes a pen of ten shearling ewes consigned by Mr. Harry Long made the top of \$150.97 per head.

Secretary G. P. Lempriere of the Suffolk Society reports that many flocks were established at this sale and that the sharp trading among the large attendance of buyers indicated the popularity of the breed.

Two Hampshire flock sales in England have also been held recently. The dispersal sale of the Burcombe Manor Flock, the property of Mr. G. Caines Waters, took place on August 7. The 502 sheep offered went at a total of \$12,516, with 26 rams averaging \$76.89, 341 ewes \$22.76, and 135 ewe lambs \$20.32. The top for ram lambs was \$132.86 and for ewes, \$38.93.

At the annual sale of Hampshire sheep from Sir Gomer Berry's flock at Pendley Stock Farm, Tring, the top on ram lambs was \$76.65 and the average on the 27 sold, \$48.70 per head. Three young rams were let for the season, including one at the high figure of \$485.45.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 12)

Grazing in the forest allotments was excellent.

Everyone here is very favorable to the plan to increase lamb consumption.

Pendleton R. Fuller

Encino

Weather conditions are fair at this time (August 28) and fall ranges, from present indications, will have a fair quantity of feed and water.

No sales of lambs or ewes have been made locally. I think there will be about the same number of feeder lambs as a year ago, and lambs generally weigh about the same as then. The number of ewe lambs that will be sold this fall will, of course, be larger.

Celistino Garde

California

Seasonal weather has prevailed in lower sections, which is, moderately warm, and with negligible quantities of rain. Mountain ranges are in rather poor condition because of the unusually small amount of rain in those sections, save only for limited more northerly areas. Livestock are in fair to good condition, as everything needs rain.

Fresno

August has been hot and very dry. Feed has been very spotty on the forest allotments and the water supply generally short all over. With the fall range everything is dependent upon early, heavy rains; otherwise feed conditions will be bad.

The bulk of our lambs were pushed to market last spring regardless of whether or not they were fat, because it was a dry year and most of the sheepmen are short of money.

Nobody seems to want to buy ewes now; evidently the present owners will have to stay with them.

Local sheepmen seem very indifferent to the lamb campaign, due to the general depression. The speculative element has quite a bit of power in upsetting the sheepmen's minds.

D. Bidegaray

Arizona

Showers were good to copious generally over the state, and frequent throughout the month. Consequently range conditions are mostly good to excellent, only a few limited areas being in less satisfactory shape. Water supplies have been ample, and livestock are in comparatively good condition.

Western Texas

Showers were timely and of general occurrence, some of them being heavy; consequently pastures and ranges have had ample moisture most of the time, and livestock have done very well. There are, however, some far southwestern ranges that are only fair.

Comstock

We have had good weather this month and feed and water prospects are good (August 27).

There has been quite a bit of activity in lambs the past month. Feeder lambs, both wethers and mixed bunches, have been contracted at 4 cents, and ewe lambs are selling at \$3.25 a head. There will be more feeders than in 1930 and more ewe lambs will be marketed than was the case a year ago.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have recently changed hands at \$4.50 a head.

The Eat More Lamb program has strong backing in this section, and an increased use of lamb locally has been noticed.

Continental Ranch Co.

Ready for Distribution: Premium List of International

Manager B. H. Heide, of the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards this year November 28 to December 5, announces that the Preliminary Classification for the 1931 show is now off the press and ready for distribution. It will be mailed free on application to the

International office at the Chicago Stock Yards.

According to Mr. Heide, indications point to the 1931 exposition being like each of its predecessors, greater in size and significance than its forerunner. There will be more breeds of sheep in the 1931 competition than ever before, and a number of changes have been made in the swine classification which it is thought will improve this feature of the exposition and will be of interest to prospective exhibitors in that department.

Entries will close for the individual livestock classes November 1, for the International Grain and Hay Show, November 10, and for the carload lots of cattle, sheep, and swine, November 21.

Old Ewes as Hog Feed

WHY in the "heck" will farmers send ewes to market at such prices? I suggest that word be sent to them that old ewes make good hog feed.

The fall of about 1886 or 1887 I pelted 7,000 sheep at Kansas City —got more for the pelts then than I could get now—and fed the carcasses to hogs with good results. When it got cold enough I shipped three box cars full to Chicago, a car a week. The first car sold for 2 cents a pound; the second, for 1½ cents, and the third, for \$1.00. I wrote my commission man that he would probably be surprised and pleased to know that those shipments made money. But I would quit before they got another 50 cents lower.

Since those days conditions of the sheep industry have been good and bad by turns—and will be in the future, regardless of government efforts to help the farmer and stock-grower. I am wondering if conditions would be helped if our government would open its purse to the wool dealers—the manufacturers, the merchants, and above all, the consumers.

Soda Springs, Ida. A. J. Knollin

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices in August

Chicago

TOWARD the end of August the lamb market showed gratifying signs of revival. During the last week of that month prices advanced 50 to 75 cents per hundred.

Paper prices did not show this advance, but these figures are frequently deceptive as killers' actual cost is determined by the sort. When picking is easy sorts are severe, otherwise lambs that grade as culls in the case of natives, seconds in westerns, get by with the flock. An "out" native lamb has been worth \$2.50 less than when it evaded a drastic sort. Buyers have an ingenious, but stereotyped method of keeping the upper crust as thin as possible. On moderate runs, when the dressed market happens to be active, sorting is necessarily relaxed. In the case of westerns with tops to packers around \$8.25 as was the case late in August and seconds at \$5.75 to \$6, reducing the sort put money into the owner's pocket in far greater proportion than a 25-cent advance on paper indicated.

The secret of successful buying is keeping the sort high. Reducing the sort late in August increased the value of every 70-pound lamb left in by \$1.75. When western lambs were on a \$7.50@7.75 basis in August, they "sorted hell out of them," to use trade vernacular; at \$8@8.25 there were few throwouts. In the case of natives a spread of \$3.50 to \$4 per hundred between tops and throwouts meant approximately \$2.50 per head. All of which goes to show that every trade has a bundle of tricks concealed up its sleeve.

Indications are that sorting will be relaxed during the rest of the season as the proportion of good lambs is falling down. That probability was conspicuously in evidence late in August, both with natives and westerns. Northwestern lambs have been continuously topped out at home and, always, along in September the movement shows deterioration, running largely to feeders, as the pro-

portion from Montana and Wyoming increases. Owing to a dry range condition generally September should make things harder for the buying side of the trade.

September is not ordinarily a favorable month for the grower at the sheep house. This year more favorable conditions are probable. There will be fewer "comeback" western lambs as they did not go out to return in September and October. Packers put the bulk of the thin Californias on dry feed and have already converted them into meat; Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming have been topping out and by September were down to the third cut; the condition of the native crop has deteriorated owing to a prolonged dry spell during which pasture disappeared over much of the area east of the Missouri River and the time is near when killers' main dependence will necessarily be on the mountain area of succulent grass.

A significant fact is that killers have been taking second cuts of western lambs right along, outbidding feeders on anything with weight, which is at least prima facie evidence that the cheaper grades of lambs are moving freely. They have paid \$5.75@6 for these lambs when tops were worth \$8@8.25. During August a Baltimore butcher filed an order at Chicago for 1000 of these lambs weekly and he is a small operator. This does not mean that winter scarcity impends as there will be enough lambs to go around, but no other conclusion is logical than that consumers are taking the product as slaughter has been maintained at record volume, and despite occasional complaint concerning difficulty in moving low grade meat, every pound has been sold.

At least a suspicion exists that packers have made a killing on lambs costing anywhere from \$4 to \$6 during drastic sorting period. Such was killer demand for second cuts of western lambs at \$5.75@6 that in two days during the last week of August, only

three carloads went to the country from Chicago. Killers did not take them to lose money.

Features of the August markets were wide swings in prices; acquisition of medium and inferior lambs by killers; deficiency in supply of finished stock and an active dressed market. Prices swing somewhat violently, tops at Chicago ranging from \$7.50 to \$8.75. At the low levels sorting was drastic; on the rebounds limited, so that prices do not indicate actual conditions. On the breaks thousands of native lambs sold at \$4@5; killers buying westerns not up to standard at \$6.50@7; when the going was good most of the natives went along with the loads in which they came and in sorting westerns few went out. The few lambs adapted to city butcher needs always got a slight premium, but not what merit entitled them to as by courtesy these operators get scant competition; in fact they invariably buy their lambs on a basis that looks cheap compared with what the main run realizes, carcass value considered.

The big run was on August 17, when 115,000 head reported at ten major markets. That occasion was considered opportune by the buying interests to introduce a new system by which the sort was to be determined after the price had been made, the buyer to do the sorting, without recourse. A deadlock resorted as such a system would have amounted to "marking the ticket", by the purchaser, incidentally rendering the salesman superfluous. A 24-hour battle resulted in continuance of the old system with the sort specified, but the market went off 50 cents to \$1 per hundred that week under the most drastic sorting of the season. The logical effect was sharp curtailment of the native run as country buyers were unable to operate and the \$8 quotation was promptly restored. The top went to \$8.40 on natives and \$8.25 on westerns before the end of the month, with sort-

ing on natives whittled down and most of the westerns realizing \$8.25, with short second cuts at \$6.

Conditions in the sheep end of the trade have gradually gone from bad to worse, aggravating the old ewe problem. Farmers are keeping their female stock, but making scant additions. Feed is cheap and even at present prices a farm-grown lamb is not a liability. Western growers have no alternative but to hold, as this class of stock cannot pay freight bills. Ewes dropped to a \$1@2 per hundred basis at Chicago, a few solid-mouth breeders going to the country at a cost of around \$3 per head. The last week of August, Harry Snyder, of Montana, had a string of ewes in Chicago that went to killers at \$2 per hundred, the good mouths finding the country outlet up to \$3. These were good ewes out of the mountains. Armour has been a somewhat free buyer of fat ewes but few other killers care to bid on them, asserting that the product is unsalable. A 2-cent ewe, dressing 50 per cent, makes a 4-cent carcass, pelt and offal paying for

killing. An English mutton chop in an atmospheric restaurant, however, costs the same old war price. There has been a fair shipping demand at Chicago all summer despite a large native crop down east. Packers are running plants at the Atlantic seaboard and must have material to operate with. Following the low spot in August native lambs actually advanced 50 cents to \$1 per hundred, sorts considered, a decidedly optimistic sign. A dry August played havoc with the rank and file of native lambs. Ordinarily killers will not buy lambs below 70 pounds; on this occasion they bought westerns down to 60 pounds to get numbers, also taking on a raft of pee-wee natives.

Despite penalization of native buck lambs \$1 per hundred, there has been no perceptible diminution in the proportion of that class of stock. Growers figure that the penalty does not exceed 50 cents per hundred, when added weight is reckoned with, and the trimming operation is laborious. The trade accepts the penalty

as justifiable, although it will not remedy the evil.

Dressed markets have absorbed a large volume of ovine product without stagnating. Spreads have been wide, choice carcasses selling up to \$23; common down to \$8. A spread of \$16 to \$19 per hundred has bought the bulk of the carcass lambs. Yearling carcasses have wholesaled at \$10 to \$12 and common to good ewes at a range of \$3 to \$9, extra weights making \$3 and culls as low as \$2. From the dressed market has come complaint of an excess of inferior product, yet every pound has disappeared.

Every short run has pushed lamb prices up, affording promise that when the western run tapers off higher prices are probable. Many sections are short of feeding lambs, feed never was as cheap or plentiful in modern times, and a gap in supply of finished lambs impends. The market should be equal to a better performance pending the arrival of the main column of winter fed lambs.

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Omaha

ON the heaviest August run since 1920, fat lamb prices pursued an erratic course. They were at peak levels just before the close, but the heaviest run of the season arrived on the final day of trade and broke the market 50 cents so that closing levels were no more than strong to 25 cents over the end of July.

Total receipts were close to 445,000, consisting mainly of lambs. This represented an increase of 169,000 over July and was 69,000 heavier than the run for August, 1930. By the end of the month all of the principal range lamb producing states were contributing to supplies.

Range lambs opened the month on a \$6.75@7.00 basis to packers. Values hovered in the same vicinity for the first week, then shot up to a top of \$8, only to recede to \$7.25 within three days. During the last week the \$8 mark was again reached but the break on the 31st put the final top at \$7.65, with most good lambs at \$7@7.50.

Volume of supplies and the plain quality of most lambs coming indicated premature marketing from the range country. Many a day only 35 to 40 per cent of westerns arrived in killing condition and strictly choice, well-finished lambs were few and far between.

With a raft of half-fat stuff coming, packers insisted upon sharp discounts on that class, sales ranging from close to \$7 at the best times on down to \$6 and below when the market was at low ebb. At top or near-top prices lambs had to be good. Sorting was most severe shortly after midmonth, buyers getting more big-hearted in the late trade, but again tightening up on the extreme close.

Demand for feeding lambs remained relatively narrow during the first 10 days of August and prices slipped. Country interest waxed keen from then on and the market gathered strength steadily without much regard for the trend of fat lambs as all corn belt states entered the trade. By the end of the month quotations stood 25@50 cents over the close of July.

The greatest upturn was uncovered on the low end of the price range, due largely to improved quality of the feeders offered. This was fortunate, for lambs found ready sale whether light or heavy, at top prices, if they were good but nobody was very much interested in the common, rough and wrinkly grades.

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Local commercial feeders are taking most of the heavy lambs for shearing and short-term feeding, while bulk of the lighter lambs are going onto corn belt farms.

Early in the month good black-faced feeders were still being bought at \$5@5.25, but very few whitefaces passed \$4.75 and medium grades sold on down to \$4.00 and under. During the last 10 days, however, no really desirable lambs went below \$5.25 and bulk of the good ones brought \$5.50 or better, with top grades up to \$5.75.

Total feeder shipments were 200,-574 for the month, an increase of 73,000 over the corresponding period of 1930 and nearly three times more than went out in July. It also stood as the heaviest volume for any previous August since 1926.

Fat ewes were a drug on the market and prices slumped \$1.50@1.75 during the month, carrying top kinds from \$3 down to \$1.50@1.75 and pretty good heavy ewes as low as \$1@1.25. Even at these prices packers didn't want more than a few head each day. Range yearlings, fat, sold mainly at \$4.50 down.

Some country interest developed in breeding stock and most ewes that came after midmonth found outlet in this direction. Interest was for the most part confined to good young stock, especially yearlings, which were very scarce and quotable as high as \$5. Solid-mouthed ewes in good condition brought \$2.50@4.00 and one-year breeders \$1.75@2.25. Thin feeding ewes were hard to move at \$1@1.60.

K. H. Kittoe

Kansas City

AUGUST lamb prices closed in the same position as the beginning of the month, and 50 cents under the high point. The general market uncovered two advances and two setbacks and the extreme price range was 85 cents to \$1. At the low point best lambs brought \$7.15, and at the high point \$8. Throughout the month there were varied percentage sorts that made even a greater variation in prices.

In view of the fact that the general trade was not permitted to lose sight of the depressing influences in the general situation the market made a creditable showing. The federal reports emphasized poor range conditions and the necessity for sheepmen to cut down their flocks to protect carrying ability for the coming winter. Also the lack of feed in many of the largest western feeding sections made it clear to feeders in other areas that they would have a large crop of thin lambs at their disposal. At no time during the month were killers without the assurance of adequate supplies.

On the average, August condition of lambs was below normal. In the first half of the month native lambs predominated, and in the latter half it was about an even division between natives and westerns. By the end of the month practically all the natives had been cleaned up and the market at the beginning of September is dependent on western supplies.

August closed with the better grades of fat lambs quotable at \$7.25 to \$7.50 and the medium to good grades \$6.50 to \$7.25. Of the western lambs offered thus far those from Utah and Colorado have shown the best condition, and Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon the poorest and none have graded up to the average of the past several years.

Fat sheep prices fluctuated within a 50-cent range. On the close of the month yearlings brought \$4 to \$5, wethers \$2.50 to \$3.25; ewes \$1 to \$2.50. Old ewes in some cases did not do much more than cover marketing expenses, and yearlings were in better demand than any other class of mature sheep.

The supply of feeding lambs was not large enough to meet the inquiry and most orders were carried forward awaiting increased runs. The better classes of feeding lambs brought \$5 to \$5.50 and the plain to fair kinds \$4 to \$4.50. Some breeding ewes brought \$2 to \$4.25, but there were only a few bunches that were suited to go back to the country. Most of the aged ewes

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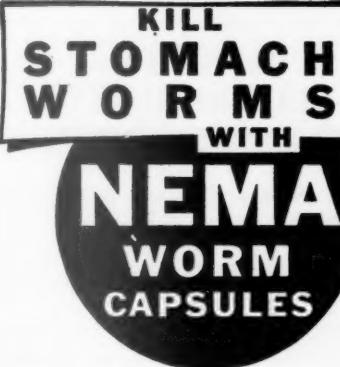
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went to killers as canners. Producers should not appraise their good breeding ewes on the basis of ewe prices at markets for the simple reason that offerings at markets in breeding classes are not up to standard grade.

September offers fairly promising conditions for the feeder trade. The Kansas City trade territory has a much larger supply of feed than a year ago. Feeders are just beginning to make their purchases and they plan on buying freely in September. All angles of the trade have advised feeders that September is a good month to buy. It is natural for feeders to wait for liberal runs before they begin buying, at any rate there is every indication that the volume of demand will be the largest in Kansas City for several years past.

As to actual feed capacity, the corn crop in Kansas City territory is 400 million bushels larger than last year. Kansas produced 225 million bushels of wheat, the largest crop ever matured in any state. Texas and Oklahoma have large wheat crops and all states to the eastward have corn with plenty of rough feed. Prices for feed are low. At country points wheat is bringing 25 to 33 cents a bushel and the new corn crop will probably be under 30 cents. Hay, kafir and sorghum grains will be cheap also. Farmers can save a large amount of rough feed by handling lambs and they will feed rather than sell their crops at present low prices.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has made available for the drouth areas of Nevada, Oregon and California a special service, whereby sheepmen can ship their lambs to points in eastern Colorado and Kansas, where feed is plentiful and not pay the freight rate until the lambs are marketed. The freight rate on such shipments will be the usual through rate plus the regular 8½ cents feed-in-transit privilege. The railroad requires that all billing be made to Missouri River points and that it shall have control of such shipments during the entire period. It is estimated that 200,000 Nevada lambs have al-

ready been listed with the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The Union Pacific railroad has improved its service to Kansas City and is now operating trains from Laramie, Wyoming, through to Kansas City without unloading.

August receipts in Kansas City were 134,138 or 13,400 larger than in August 1930, and about an average for the five years. Total receipts for the eight months this year were 1,540,977 or 221,814 larger than in the same period last year and a record for the first eight months in any year.

C. M. Pipkin

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for August were 137,850, the largest number ever received in this month. Of the month's total 97,098 were from Idaho and Oregon, 13,406 were from other western states and 37,346 were natives.

The top on western lambs during the month ranged from \$7@8, reaching the latter price on two occasions, the 13th and 28th. There was a 50-cent drop on the last day of the month, leaving the closing top at \$7.50, compared to \$7.25 a month ago. General quality was only fair and many loads of medium kinds sold \$5.75@6.50. Native lambs were of poor quality, and while the top ranged from \$7@7.75, the bulk sold from \$5@6.50, with culls down to \$3.

The demand for feeder lambs was good most of the month and on the close most sales were made at \$5.50. A total of 35,855 was returned to the country, or more than one-fourth of the month's total receipts.

The sheep market broke \$1.50@2.00 during the month. On the close choice ewes were selling at \$1.75 against \$3.25 a month ago; wethers were selling at \$2@3 and yearlings \$4@4.50.

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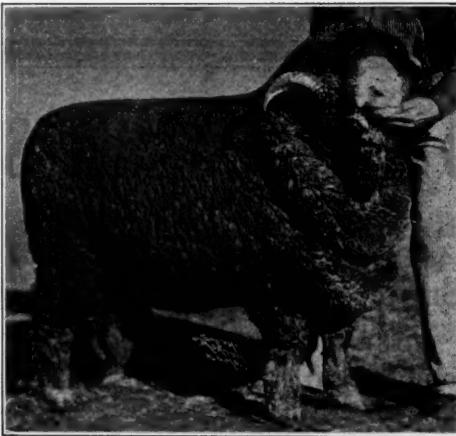
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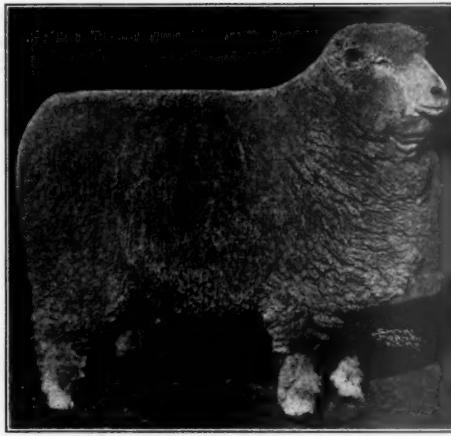
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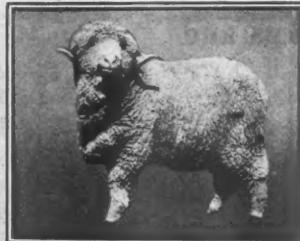
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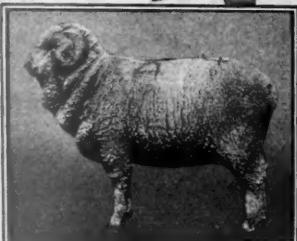
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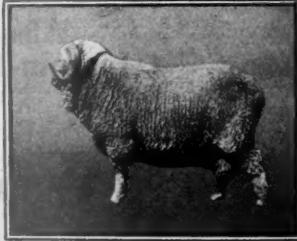
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Stock Yards Help Move Feeder Lambs

A NUMBER of new and helpful efforts are in evidence this year, in connection with the handling of the lamb crop. While various stock yard companies and commission concerns have always done a good deal of work along this line, this year some innovations are being made.

The following letter was recently mailed out to a large number of lamb feeders by the Denver Union Stock Yard Company:

Each year there is a slack demand for feeder lambs from the 1st of September until Colorado and Nebraska feeders start purchasing in good numbers around the latter part of October. During this period lambs are generally cheaper at Denver than at any later time. Checking over last year's sales, around September 25, we find the feeder top was 6 cents with quite a few down around 5 cents. The people who purchased at that time received very good returns on their investment.

Generally beet section feeders state they

cannot handle lambs during this period on account of the beet harvest. This may be more a condition of mind and custom than an impossible physical condition. The hay is all put up—pastures, stubbles or feeding lots are available, and it is only a case of the labor necessary to handle the lambs until grain feeding is started later. The lambs purchased are feeders, not fat lambs, and will not shrink excessively. The period they may be pastured or hay fed will assist in acclimating them and put them in better condition to be grain fed. Labor is plentiful at economical rates for whatever may be necessary during the holding time. Two or three feeders might club together.

Conditions are dry in the West and it looks as if there will be a plentiful supply of feeders—larger than last year. A great many old ewes held back because of low prices have produced lambs. If purchases are made when the lambs are available—when they must move off of western ranges—there should be plenty to go around. Feeders who turned down lambs available at Denver last year at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents later paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This difference of 2 cents on 65 pound lambs represents \$1.30 per head.

This is called to your attention because it may be possible for many of the Colorado feeders to handle lambs earlier. By so handling, the demand will be more evened up with the supply. During September last year many feeder lambs were forwarded

unsold from Denver due to the light demand at that time, while later there were not anywhere near enough lambs to supply the demand at Denver. You try to practice orderly selling. It will also pay you to practice orderly buying.

At Kansas City the stock yard officials and the sheep commission men held a meeting on July 28 for consideration of the fall movement of lambs. It was arranged that the stock yard company, the commission men and the traders in the yards would join in the carrying of an advertisement in the Drovers Telegram, which is the Kansas City market paper, for the purpose of calling the attention of eastern feeders to facilities for obtaining feeder lambs at Kansas City. Special copies of the paper will go to over 7,500 addresses.

While this form of cooperation is in the interest of the parties participating, it is at the same time very helpful to producers and is in line with the establishment of broader and sounder policies and methods of marketing the country's lamb crop.

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Yakima, Washington

Hampshire-Suffolk Crossbreds**Romney-Rambouillet Crossbreds****Expansion of Feeding-in-Transit Privileges**

ACCORDING to an announcement made on September 10, by E. F. Bertling, general agent of the Missouri Pacific in Salt Lake City, feeding-in-transit privileges for livestock from drouth sections of the West have been greatly enlarged by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By a previous order, the commission authorized the publication of a tariff on sheep originating in California, Nevada and Oregon for feeding in transit at points on the Missouri Pacific in eastern Colorado and Kansas, providing that no freight charges would be made at either points of origin or feeding points on the condition that shippers furnish satisfactory bond that the charges will be met after the sheep are fattened and marketed.

The commission has now authorized the same plan for sheep in double-deck loads from Utah and Idaho, as well as from California, Nevada and Oregon, and for cattle in single-deck loads from all five states.

The object is to give livestock men in the drouth states, where feed is scarce, an opportunity to put their animals in marketable condition in parts of Colorado and Kansas, where feed is plentiful. The shippers will have to make their own arrangements for feeding and pasturage at

Kansas City or some other Missouri River points, and shipments must be made before next January 14, the order provides.

Finishing Lambs for Growers' Account

AN intensive and very significant innovation in the handling of feeder lambs from the range has been inaugurated this year by the Wingfield Bank interests of Nevada. Over 100,000 lambs grown by patrons of these banks are being shipped to feeding areas in Kansas on a profit sharing arrangement. The Kansas farmers furnishing the feed and carrying for the lambs are to receive the final selling price at the market for the gains made. Shipping expense will be charged to the account of the individual growers who, under this arrangement, will receive the difference between the per pound value of the lamb as a feeder and as a finished product less the incidental expenses.

This movement contains a great deal of promise for lessening the speculative risks involved in the finishing of lambs and under present conditions seems to offer material advantage to the range breeders.

From Oregon it is reported that over 50,000 lambs are being moved to South Dakota feeding areas under somewhat similar arrangements.

ROMNEYS**Pocatello Ram Sale**

THE Annual Eastern Idaho Ram Sale will be held at the Pocatello Union Stock Yards on October 3. This is the largest and latest offering of range rams in the West. Over 500 Hampshire, Suffolk, and Suffolk-Hampshire rams will be offered, as well as approximately 200 rams of the white-faced breeds.

What Sheepmen Should Do

To the Editor:

AS an old retired sheepman, I cannot help but voice my opinion in regard to the present sheep situation. For instance, packers' offering from fifty cents to two dollars per hundred for aged and fat ewes, many of which were bought only a few years ago from \$10 to \$14 per head, eighty pound lambs at \$7.50 to \$7.75—that is enough to put many a good sheepman out of business before snow flies again.

About nine-tenths of the wool from farm flocks in the Yakima Valley (about 100 carloads) was sold at 12 to 12½ cents per pound. It was worth 20 cents per pound at the time, but every one needs money and one buyer snapped almost all of the crop.

From 1896 on and for years after all heavy wethers and ewes weighing 140 to 160 pounds out of Minnesota and the corn belt feed lots were

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J. NEBEKER & SON
Stockton, Utah

sold principally for export to England. I saw in the Glasgow paper that ten days ago fat ewes were selling from \$12 to \$14. In Chicago this same class of ewes are selling from \$2 to \$3 per head. The ocean freight is or used to be very reasonable in proportion to American railroad rates. There must be something wrong with the Chicago Livestock Exchange and with the packers too, that no one has looked into this situation.

Another point I would like to mention, if our government wool selling agency could get 70 per cent or better of all the wool in this country signed up, wool today would bring from 14½ to 20 cents or better. About February or March the mills sent buyer spotters out to Texas, Arizona, California and Washington, and they bought most of the choice clips at average wool prices and left most of the lower grades for the Corporation to handle.

The mills surely would not pay 14½ cents duty on foreign wool and leave our wool right at their door. It is too bad that sheepmen cannot see their mistake by not supporting and employing the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Instead of raising the grazing fees as the government has done for the past three years, they ought to cut them accordingly and the commission men and feed stations ought to do likewise. They all should help carry the burden, for unless conditions change the sheepmen will be in a far more deplorable condition than during Cleveland's free wool times, in the nineties. At that time we paid the herders \$25 to \$30 per month. Shearing was 8 cents per head, range was free, hay (what little we fed) from \$2.50 to \$4 per ton, barley, 18 cents per bushel, farm machinery, harness, and saddles about one-half of what they are now.

Today they tell me some sheepmen are still paying wartime wages, from \$50 to \$75 per month, shearing was 14 cents per head here this

spring. It cost \$5 to \$7 more for extra feed per ewe and all grazing is leased or owned.

I sincerely believe if the sheepmen had followed the advice of Mr. Stanley Coffin of Yakima, Washington, to not breed any yearling ewes last fall, they would have realized more money out of the lambs they would have had. That would cut the lamb crop several million short which would mean better prices.

K. O. Kohler, Sr.

Rambouillet Association Meeting

C. N. ARNETT was reelected president of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association at a meeting held Wednesday, August 26, at Salt Lake City, with several score present.

Mr. Arnett is president of the Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association, sponsored by the Federal Farm Board, and also one of the owners of the Rambouillet Sheep Company at Bozeman, Montana.

The Rambouillet Association has 1340 members in virtually every state in the Union. Its purpose is to keep pedigree records and improve the Rambouillet breed of sheep.

Following the adoption of some changes in the constitution of the organization, election of officers took place. In addition to Mr. Arnett, the officers are: J. W. Owens, Ozona, Texas, vice president; E. M. Moore, Mason, Mich., director of district 1; Frank L. Hall, Crawford, Neb., district 2; T. L. Drisdale, Juno, Texas, district 3; W. D. Candaland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, district 4; Joseph King, Laramie, Wyo., district 5; Frank L. Bullard, Woodland, Calif., district 6.

The new officers and directors will take office January 1, 1932, and will meet later to select the secretary and treasurer. At present Mrs. Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio, is secretary, and John Webb, Indianapolis, Ind., is treasurer.

Delay in Lamb Shipping

RAILROAD service, particularly from the Union Pacific System, has undoubtedly improved in so far as speed of movement of stock shipments on the main line is concerned, but from my personal experience so much time is lost in concentrating shipments for main line service that the extra mileage per hour is discounted before that service begins.

It has been my misfortune to have my shipments originate on a logging road, which also handles livestock shipments. In the past fifteen years this road has never fallen down on giving the service requested by the shipper. If the power was wanted at daylight, it was there at that time. It may only have been the section crew with pinch bars, but I have loaded many a car spotted by that method and like it. I may have had to ride the top of the cars ahead of a train load of logs where conditions seemed right for rough going, but I have yet to get the first jolt really hurtful to newly loaded sheep. This road seems to know what service really means and gives it. I wish I could say the same in connection with the handling of one of my recent shipments on the main line mentioned above. To my mind the two roads represent the opposites in service, that is why I called it a misfortune to have to use the logging road. I may have been spoiled to start with.

This is not being written to get a grouch out of my system, although I very frankly acknowledge a hang-over from a previous very unfortunate experience. I watched a switch engine pass up a ten car shipment of livestock without so much as a wave of the hand and leave that shipment on the track without a chance of the attendants getting even a drink of water for the best part of three hours, and no way of knowing when the cars would be moved. Hours afterward the same engine and crew returned and explained that the main line did not

want to take over the shipment before that time.

If that is what the railroad men call service then there is a very serious difference of opinion, between them and me, regarding what service means. Having one's stock in the cars exposed to the hot afternoon sun for almost three hours without movement, does not to my mind constitute any sort of service and it is our misfortune to be unable to do anything about it.

In the hope that perhaps some railroad man with some authority may pick up this number of the Wool Grower I am going to attempt some explanation for my getting so "het" up over this experience. We will all agree, that this is a very dry year. Feed over many sections of the country is scarce and the stock trails are particularly bare. That means that stock offered for shipment comes in to the shipping corrals pretty well gaunted up. At many shipping points no hand feeding in the shape of hay can be done and no pasture is available. Stock then is the most of 24 hours off feed by the time the corrals are reached, and the loading completed. Add to this the 36 hours or so the railroad uses to reach the first feeding point and that means a 'long time hungry' as the Basque says.

Now comes the concentration part of it and your shipment or mine fiddles along killing time here and there till enough tonnage of fast freight is got together and then away we go like a bat out of blazes, and boy! how's that for service? The chances are we just scratched in under the 36 hours, but say, didn't we move when we got going? Some service was it not?

Perhaps my viewpoint is all wrong and the railroad's system may be the best under the circumstances, but if that logging road ran to Chicago it would suit me much better.

Hugh Sproat.

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350 white-face rams—Romney and Rambouillet cross. These rams have been on high mountain pastures all summer. They are a strong, vigorous, healthy lot and are priced for immediate sale.

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You will be interested, because the new barn, which will stand as a tribute to the sheepmen of both the Corn Belt and West who meet at SOUTH OMAHA, will provide for the quicker, more efficient, and SAFER handling of your sheep.

It will mean a COMPLETE MARKET SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST TYPE.

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Within the last two years additional pens, loading and unloading docks, and buildings have been provided cattlemen and hog raisers who patronize this market. Now there is rising skyward the first section of a new sheep barn that will give both the Western and Corn Belt sheepmen a market place of which they may well be proud, one which offers the last word in service.

The new barn is to be built in four sections and will be completed in three years. The finished structure will be of reinforced concrete, and fireproof throughout. Even to the windows, durability will be the keynote. Encased by all-steel sashes, their glass will be reinforced with wire mesh.

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